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THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

WHO ARE "RAILROAD CANDIDATES?"

OPPOSITION TO SENATOR WAGNER IN THE SARATOGA DISTRICT—A WARNING TO HIS FRIENDS—WHAT THE FAIRCHILDS, FATHER AND SON, KNOW ABOUT THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 18, 1875.

In a letter written some ten days ago I stated that there was no doubt that Hon. Webster Wagner, the Republican candidate, would be re-elected to the Senate from the Fifteenth or Saratoga District. At that time there was the very best reason for this prediction. Hon. George West, who had been Mr. Wagner's rival before the nominating convention, and who was defeated by only one vote, notwithstanding the earest request of many Democrats, refused positively to "split" his party or to oppose Mr. Wagner further. He accepted the unanimous nomination to the Assembly which was tendered him, and immediately commenced working for the success of the ticket. He was quite as earnest in his advocacy of Wagner as he was of any of the other candidates. This, under the circumstances, praiseworthy action of Mr. West, coupled with the fact that two years ago the Senator was elected without opposition, no Democrat being foolhardy enough to run against him, led to the belief that this year he would be returned to his old position by a large majority. Ten days ago this opinion was expressed by well-informed politicians of both parties. Now, however, the situation has changed completely, and it will require very hard work to secure Mr. Wagner's re-election. This is not because of any particular strength or advantage possessed by Mr. Benedict, the Democratic nominee, but because of an unhappy division in the Republican ranks. When a full and united vote can be secured, the Fifteenth District, comprising the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga, and Schenectady, always goes Republican by a large majority, and there is no doubt that this year such a majority will be given for the Republican State ticket; but unless the present troubles are settled, Mr. Wagner's name will be extensively "scratched," and there is a possibility that he will be defeated. The troubles of which I speak have been caused, for the most part, by a young man who two years ago represented this district in the Assembly. During the Winter which he spent in Albany this young gentleman had occasion to request two or three favors at the hands of the Senator. For good reasons, Mr. Wagner was unable to do as the Assemblyman desired, and a coolness sprang up between them. This has increased within the past year, and now the young man of whom I speak is doing everything he can to secure Mr. Wagner's defeat. He has a good deal of influence among the younger portion of the party, and in addition to this is able to control many votes by his wealth and family position. Unless he can be induced to sacrifice his personal feelings for the good of the party and the State, there is good reason to fear that he will so divide the vote on Senator as to give Benedict, the Democrat, a fair prospect of success. His mode of attacking Mr. Wagner is as dishonorable as it is unjust. He has appealed to the prejudice of his followers that the gentleman named represented, in the last Senate, the New-York Central Railroad and not the Fifteenth District. He also claims that Mr. Wagner was paid to represent the interests of the road. This is a charge which cannot be proved. On the contrary, it is well known that the company objects to, and, if possible, would prevent the Senator from holding any political position. Anyone who has watched the proceedings of the Legislature cannot have failed to notice that Mr. Wagner's presence in the Senate has never benefited the railroad corporation in any way. It is true that he introduced one or two so-called "railroad bills," but he never advocated them in public. I have reason to know that he never asked a Senator to vote for them, and, as any one can discover by a reference to the Senate journal, the bills in question were defeated. The majority of the Republicans of the district are convinced of this, and having the utmost confidence in his honesty and ability are working hard to secure his re-election. If they do not underestimate the opposition of which I speak, and continue the canvass as they have begun, they may succeed, but they must work hard, and closely watch the gentleman who represented Schenectady in the Assembly of 1874.

THE FAIRCHILD FAMILY AND THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

While discussing Mr. Wagner's connection with the New-York Central Railroad, which is well known to be a perfectly honorable and legitimate one, the voters of this and other parts of the State would do well to inquire into the relation of Charles S. Fairchild, the Tilden candidate for Attorney General, and of his father, Sidney T. Fairchild, with the Hudson River Bridge Company. It may be found that this connection is not so honorable and legitimate as is that of Mr. Wagner with the Central Railroad. It will be remembered that the Hudson River Bridge, controlled by the company of which the elder Fairchild is the head, was built a number of years ago, to accommodate the constantly increasing travel westward from New-York City. At that time the New-York Central, Hudson River, and Boston and Albany Railroads were separate companies, controlled by different men. Sidney T. Fairchild and others took the charter to build the bridge. With it they received legislative authority to charge tolls on railroad passengers and freight at a rate which would pay eight per cent. on the money invested in the bridge, and keep the structure in proper repair. These rates were to be subject to the approval of the Canal Board. Some time in 1866 the tariff of charges was fixed at ten cents for each passenger and $1 for each car-load of freight. These charges are continued up to the present day, notwithstanding the fact that the Bridge Company has already received from the public in this way at least four or five times the original investment and the cost of repairs. Charles S. Fairchild, or "Little Charley," as Gov. Tilden calls him, was for a long time an employe of the Bridge Company, and at one time its Secretary; he will not dispute the above statement. His father, Sidney T. Fairchild, a prominent member of the Democratic State Central Committee, is one of the Managing Directors, and was the Treasurer of the company.

Within the past four or five years many efforts have been made by the Legislature to discover the actual amount received by Fairchild and his associates since they commenced operations. Several gentlemen entitled to the utmost credit have stated that the bridge has paid for itself every year since it was built, and have demanded that the traveling public be no longer so heavily taxed for its use, for of course the passengers, and not the railroad companies, are obliged to pay the tolls. Mr. Fairchild, as Managing Director, has never made any reply to these charges, and every effort at legislative investigation has been met by hindrances and delays, and by special pleadings and refusals to testify on the part of Mr. Fairchild. In this way it has been impossible to legally prove the notorious fact that the company had received several times the amount allowed under the law and its charter. I may say that the failure to prove this fact has not in any way injured or made less the revenues of the Fairchild family. Why does Mr. Sidney T. Fairchild refuse to allow the Legislature and the public to examine the books of his company? While answering this question, it might be well for him to state how it was that in 1871 the Canal Committee, of which Abraham Howe, of Oswego, was Chairman, stopped their investigation of the affairs of the corporation. The statement would be an exceedingly interesting one, but I have good reason to believe that Mr. Fairchild will not make it. The subject is one to which the father of the Tilden candidate for Attorney General does not care to refer. In this respect it resembles what is known as "Fairchild's attempt to steal the Canastota and Cazenovia Railroad." No member of the Fairchild family likes to discuss either topic. H. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

EX-SENATOR CHANDLER SWORN IN AS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—POSSIBLE CHANGES IN BUREAUS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Ex-Senator Chandler held a long interview with the President this morning and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Interior. The commission was made out immediately, and a note sent to Chief Justice Cartter, of the District Supreme Court, to appear at the White House at 12 o'clock. The Chief Justice accordingly proceeded to the Executive Mansion and administered the oath of office to the new Secretary. The Cabinet then met, and Mr. Chandler took his seat at the table.

Secretary Chandler did not make his appearance at the Interior Department to-day, but will probably begin the discharge of his new duties to-morrow. It is understood that, in accordance with custom, he will be consulted in regard to the appointment of an Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department to succeed William H. Smith, resigned, and that the offices of Assistant Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be vacated by the resignation of the present incumbents, in case the new Secretary should prefer that they should be filled by other persons on his independent or concurrent nominations.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

Hon. Zachariah Chandler is among the best-known public men of the day, as he has been before the people in some capacity for nearly a quarter of a century, most of the time in the United States Senate. He is a New Hampshire[] man by birth, having been born in the town of Bedford in 1813. His education was academical, and he began life as a merchant. While still a young man he removed to Michigan, and was elected Mayor of Detroit in 1851. The next year he was defeated as a candidate for Governor. He was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Lewis Cass, and took his seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress. He has been returned to the Senate by successive re-elections until last Winter, when he was defeated, after a prolonged contest in the Legislature, by Isaac P. Christiancy. Mr. Chandler served upon several important committees during his Senatorial career. There is much of the politician in his composition, backed by very creditable abilities.

TURBULENT STUDENTS.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT OF YALE STUDENTS DURING THE PASSING OF AN ODD-FELLOWS' PROCESSION—ATTACK ON THEM BY THE ODD-FELLOWS—SEVERAL STUDENTS WOUNDED.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 19.—The I. O. O. F. encampments of this State, with invited encampments from Providence, paraded in this city to-day, it being the occasion of the annual meeting of the encampments. At 8:30 A. M. Sassacus, Golden Rule, and Aurora Encampments formed in line under the command of Lieut. Col. Bacon, Grand Marshal, assisted by Lieuts. Foster and Miller and Capt. Russell Thompson. They marched to the depot, where the visiting encampments were received. The line of march was then taken up for the New Haven House, where the visiting officers of the Grand Encampment were received. The New-Haven House being nearly opposite Yale College, the students were drawn from their rooms to see the show and hear the music. They collected at the historical fence in that part of the grounds facing Chapel street. Nearly all the students of the Academic Department were out to the number of perhaps seven hundred, and, as usual, there were some who were too full of hilarity to place a proper limit to their amusement. As the procession went past, the more turbulent of the crowd, following the same course they have frequently pursued the past season in respect to like processions, hooted, yelled, cheered, and groaned to such an extent that the words of command could hardly be heard, and a part of the line was thrown into confusion. The procession moved past the college without receiving anything more serious than very provoking insults. When they reached the art building, a short distance above most of the college buildings, they turned about and started for the green, the students repeating their insults as the procession marched past them. The procession was nearly past the crowd of students when a new and as it proved very troublesome diversion arose. A loaded coal cart, with the driver on top, was near the rear of the procession, and the students crowded about it, impeding its progress. The driver, becoming enraged, made a liberal use of his whip, and several of the students were struck in the face. They then mounted the cart, wrenched the whip from the driver, and pelted him with stones, pieces of his coal, &c. Some of these were thrown with such force that they hit some of the Odd-fellows in the procession. A solitary policeman at this time attempted to interfere, but was soon taught that discretion was the better part for him. The Odd-fellows up to this time had preserved their temper remarkably well under the circumstances, but the shower of stones, coal, &c., was too much, and, facing about, with drawn swords, they made a charge. The students stood their ground for a moment, and then scattered. One received a bad scalp wound, another was cut in the neck, and many were pricked with the sword points, while others received more inglorious wounds in the shape of damaged noses and blackened eyes. One Odd-fellow, a German, broke his sword over some hard head; another, frantic with rage, was prevented from doing serious mischief by his cooler companions, who held him until his fury had abated. At length the line was reformed and continued its march peacefully, but all were indignant at the treatment they had received. There was much excitement over the affray, and in the afternoon when the line again passed the colleges a large crowd of people were in waiting expecting to see the fight renewed, but the students, although they were out in force, behaved themselves, and no disturbance took place. The Odd-fellows held a meeting and adopted resolutions denouncing the conduct of the students, and also voted a sum of money to enable the German who broke his sword to purchase another. The Faculty of the college have expressed great regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT.

THE ISSUES DAILY BECOMING MORE DEFINED—GOOD EFFECT OF ALLEN'S DEFEAT—THE DEMOCRATS DESERT INFLATION—MR. MACKEY AND THE CHARGES AGAINST THE TREASURY—FACTS IN THE CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1875.

It requires little investigation into the condition of political affairs in Eastern Pennsylvania to convince one that the Republican Committee has been at work. When looking over the wider field of the whole State, impressions received at Pittsburg are considerably modified. Pittsburg is to Pennsylvania politics in this canvass as Youngstown was to Ohio, and issues are more distinctly raised in other parts of the State than they can be at that point. With all the discouraging features of the situation in Allegheny County, it was noticed in my letter from Pittsburg that Hartranft would receive a full average Republican majority there. If that claim shall prove to be well founded, it cannot be doubted that he will have a very large majority in the State, because it is evident, and everywhere admitted, that the prospects are much more promising in all other localities. In all the Eastern part of the State the influence of the currency question will be greatly in favor of the Republican ticket.

As the Democrats have abandoned the advocacy of inflation, (so much so, indeed, that nothing remains but the naked text of the resolutions adopted at Erie to remind the people that the Democratic Party is pledged to an increase of irredeemable paper money,) Republicans can hardly be blamed for not making an aggressive conflict against that heresy, which will hardly become again a political issue till the Democracy has had new successes or greater expectations. That the Republican canvass is less positive in its tone upon this question than it was in Ohio seems to be due to its withdrawal by the Democrats from the contest more than to any hesitation to meet the issue if it were necessary. The defeat of Allen in Ohio has had more influence than appeared at first.

ACTIVITY OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The Republican Committee has been at work, not tumultuously, but actively and efficiently. Careful canvassing by local committees is the most important work, perhaps, in a political canvass. If done by intelligent and careful men, it discloses the strength and weakness of the parties; it shows where work is needed, and what kind of work will be effective. It is a capital method of political diagnosis. Such canvassing has been done all over the State. Local committee men are constantly coming in with statements that in such a county there will be so many votes for Hartranft, such a number for Pershing, and so many more for the Prohibition ticket. They give reports of the influence of the currency question, whether it has any or not; of the effect of the Democratic attacks upon the "Treasury Ring," and upon all the conditions of the contest. In this important feature of a political canvass the organization in this State is much stronger than it was in Ohio. Probably in no other State has canvassing been so successfully done.

The labors and reports of the local committees prevent a waste of efforts by the State Committee. It does not blindly send speakers where they are not needed, nor send its strong stumpers where weaker ones will answer the purpose. In organization nothing could be expected beyond that which has been effected by the Republican Committee. If, therefore, the campaign has seemed to be less actively conducted than it was in Ohio, it is not so in fact; and Pennsylvania Republicans may after all have taken the most effective way of serving the cause of honest money and Republicanism.

The information received by the committee is most encouraging. It inspires confidence in the conclusion that Hartranft will have a majority of thirty or forty thousand. It would be hardly proper at this time, however, to give detailed statements of facts upon which the confidence of the Republican Committee is based.

THE "TREASURY RING" AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The objective point of the Democrats in the canvass is the "Treasury Ring." The Democratic Legislature last Winter organized a committee to investigate the Treasury, beginning with and including the administration of McGrath, the last Democratic Treasurer. That committee is now at Harrisburg, helping to keep up a scandal, but doing nothing calculated to discover whether the management of Mackey has been honest or corrupt. I met Treasurer Mackey to-day and had a very instructive interview with him. What I have to say here about the Treasury is learned chiefly from him. Admitting his statement of facts, and for the most part they can be tested by the record, if there are any opportunities for extensive frauds somebody in the opposition would do well to point out as explicitly as possible where they occur. The charges against Mackey are lacking in that definiteness which renders any charges of criminality worthy of credence. They have been so long and so often reiterated, and there has been such an outcry against "rings," and so much proved in many parts of the country, that the people have been rendered sensitive and distrustful. Mackey admits that, and Republicans cannot deny it. If, therefore, Rawle can be held up to the people as a tool of the "Ring," some voters will doubtless be turned against him. If there is a "ring" plundering and robbing the State, and Rawle is connected with it, he ought to be defeated, and would be if the allegations were believed by the people.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

The entire revenues of the State are a little over $6,000,000, which constitutes all the money which the State Treasurer has to handle, and from which any "ring" would be able to steal. The revenues are all expended in one way or another, so that the Treasurer receives and pays out each year the amount before mentioned. The payments are all made in pursuance of appropriations made by the State Legislature, and on warrants drawn by the proper officers designated by law. About $1,300,000 is used to pay the interest on the State debt; $1,200,000 is applied to the reduction of the principal of the debt. This leaves a little over $3,500,000 for the maintenance of the Government of the State. Out of this is paid $1,000,000 for the public schools, $500,000 for soldiers' orphans, $1,200,000 for the expenses of the Government, including the Legislative, the Judiciary, and the Executive Departments. Then there are State charities which consume the remainder, such as the asylums for the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane. Two insane asylums are now constructing, which increases the expenditures for the insane. In proportion to the population and wealth of Pennsylvania as compared with the other large States, the sum of the entire expenditures is very small. There are several States that would welcome a Treasury Ring that would confine expenditures within such narrow limits, and at the same time reduce the principal of the debt over a million of dollars a year.

The revenues are derived chiefly from corporations. The railroads pay a tax of nine mills on each one per cent of dividend declared; other corporations not railroads nor carrying companies pay a tax of five mills on each one per cent. of dividends declared. All coal mined pays a tax, through the mining companies, of three cents on each ton. All these taxes are paid direct to the Treasurer, without the intervention of a Collector. Then there are other taxes, such as license, mercantile and tavern taxes, and the tax on banks, which are collected by the County Treasurers, and by them paid over to the State. These County Treasurers are elected by the people—not appointed by the State Government. There is no tax levied by the State upon real estate, that tax having been repealed in 1867 by a Republican Legislature.

The Treasurer can make a lax or a rigid collection of revenues. There is no complaint that Mackey has favored anybody in the collection, and he is certainly not incompetent. That charge never will be made. The receipts for all moneys have to be countersigned by the Auditor General, who has upon his books a statement of all the money paid in. His books in this particular should tally exactly with the Treasurer's books. Monthly statements are made to the Auditor of all expenditures and the money on hand, and the correctness of these statements can be verified. The committee has not undertaken this kind of investigation, though it would seem to be the natural beginning of the inquiry, particularly if any deficit were suspected.

THE EXACT CHARGES.

The most distinct allegation is that the money in the Treasury has been deposited in banks by Mackey, and that he has been paid interest upon the deposits, which he has devoted to the use of himself and the Ring. This is a matter that ought to be easily ascertained. The money is in fifteen or twenty different banks, selected as depositories by the Treasurer. His books and his statements to the Auditor show which banks they are, and how much they each have of the State funds. Let the committee call the officers of these banks. They will not all of them lie. To suppose they would is an indecent suspicion. In fact the committee has called several of them, and they deny having paid interest. Mackey says he has not received a cent of interest on deposits. The law does not recognize the right of the State to draw interest on its balances of funds, though the new Constitution does. No legislation to make this constitutional provision operative has yet been enacted. There is now a law which prohibits the Treasurer from receiving interest on the deposits, and if Mackey has evaded or broken it, he is liable to punishment; but even if he has taken interest, the State has suffered no loss thereby. The balances are about $1,200,000, and the interest would amount to $50,000 or $60,000 a year, and this is the only apparent opportunity for a "ring."

Now, Mackey has been Treasurer six years. He was first elected by the Legislature for one year. Then he was succeeded the next year by a man who formed a combination between Republican and Democratic voters. The next year Mackey was elected again by the Legislature, and re-elected the next year. Then an amendment to the Constitution was adopted, requiring the election of the Treasurer by the people, and, pending the ratification, he held over one year without election. He was then elected by the people, and goes out of office next May, to be succeeded by the Treasurer elected this Fall. As Mackey has had no more discretion in regard to the payments from the treasury during all this time than Alexander McClure, he could not have stolen anything without the collusion of the Auditor. The last year the Democrats have had that officer, and they cannot attack him. He will continue to hold it as a check on Rawle. They are again driven to the theory of a Ring based on the interest upon public deposits. Why they do not push the investigation in that direction can only be accounted for by the want of any evidence.

The truth may perhaps show, whenever it is ascertained, that the only "Ring" is a combination of shrewd, sharp, industrious politicians, who understand State politics thoroughly, who possess organizing power, and who utilize every political influence, so that the less capable, but probably not more scrupulous, politicians numbered among the outs have an uncomfortably hard time in getting in. I would not undertake any defense of any corrupt ring in politics for the sake of a Republican, or any other, success. If any one will bring proofs that Mackey has managed the Treasury corruptly, I suppose no one doubts that THE TIMES would be the first to publish it, as it is ready to expose rascality anywhere. It is only fair that the truth should be known, and what I have written above comes to me with all the appearance of truthfulness.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—1 A. M.—The barometer is still falling from the upper lakes to Missouri, with southerly winds and warmer, clear weather. High pressure, south-west to north-west winds, and partly cloudy, cold weather prevail over the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States. Rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, clear, cool weather from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Atlantic States, high or rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, and warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, high barometer, north-east to south-east winds, rising or stationary temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, slowly falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, and warmer, partly cloudy weather.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF NEW-YORK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Synod of New-York meet in this city to-day. It is one of thirty-six, making up the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America. It consists of five presbyteries, 315 ministers, 168 churches, and a membership of nearly thirty-five thousand. The session will continue two or three days.

At the meeting to-night retiring Moderator Rev. Robert Russell Booth, of New-York, preached the opening sermon, after which Dr. James B. Dunn, of the Boston Presbytery, was elected Moderator. Ezra F. Mundy and William E. Westervelt, temporary Clerks; Obadiah M. Johnson, Stated Clerk, and T. Ralston Smith permanent Clerk. The Synod then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

UTICA'S UNKINDNESS TO TRAMPS.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Board of Charities of this city is attempting the solution of the tramp question by requiring all able-bodied stragglers applying for relief to break stones upon the public streets. The announcement of this plan has already caused a perceptible diminution of the number of applicants.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS FROM THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURRECTION—SUDDEN CHANGE IN THE SERVIAN MINISTRY—THE PROPOSED STATUE OF LIBERTY IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1875.

The dispatches that we receive from Belgrade and Vienna relative to the Herzegovina insurrection are so manifestly exaggerated that no sort of dependence can be placed upon them, and on more than one occasion we have had proof that the reported victories of the insurgents are purely imaginary. A young French attaché was sent over to Trebigne with dispatches, and was in the camp of Osmanli when news came that the insurgents were preparing for an attack. The Turkish commander took a force of 5,000 men to meet them, and the attaché obtained permission to follow the expedition. After an hour's march they came upon the insurgent outpost, which fled at once, and the force in the rear immediately took to the mountains, firing their guns from so long a distance that not a single ball reached the Turks. The smoke of firing was seen in many directions, but so far away that the reports could be only faintly heard. The Turks did not get a chance to fire a shot, and soon returned to the town. The attaché left the next morning, and on reaching Vienna read an account of a terrific engagement that had taken place on the 13th instant, in which the insurgents gained an important victory, inflicting a loss of 500 men upon the Turks. A quantity of arms and munitions of war were captured by the valiant insurgents, who drove the Turks back into their intrenchments. This was the very "engagement" witnessed by the French attaché, or the insurgent account of that bloodless and ridiculous affair. Now and then, however, a Turkish outpost is surprised by the insurgents, and every man is killed for the sake of his nose, which is the Eastern trophy of prowess in battle, as the scalp is to the American Indian. A majority of the victories reported by telegraph are of the same character, and the Marquis de Plœuc was right in saying that they are fabricated in Belgrade by parties who wish to influence the Paris Bourse. Rightly or wrongly Baron Hirsch is accused of having a hand in this matter. As is well known he is at war with the Ottoman Government about his railway concessions, and thinks that he has been hardly used. Out of revenge, therefore, he uses his influence against the Turkish funds, and on more than one occasion he has been able to inflict considerable damage upon the Ottoman Treasury. I mention the matter merely to show one of the reasons for the complete unreliability of the dispatches that come from Belgrade and Vienna respecting the insurrection. Those from Constantinople are naturally of a partisan character and decidedly partial, but thus far they have been as moderate as one could expect.

CHANGE IN THE SERVIAN MINISTRY.

The important news from the East is the sudden change in the Servian Ministry. The causes for it have not been officially stated, but they are not difficult to divine. It was immediately after the declaration made by Prince Milan in the Skupochtijna that the Cabinet resigned, and the Prince then declared that he was ready to make any sacrifices in order to avoid a war that could not fail to bring the direst calamities upon his country. He also notified the Porte that it had nothing to fear from him, and could count upon the neutrality of Servia. At the same time the Ottoman Government resolved to remove Hussein Avni-Pacha from his command, he being hostile to Servia and in favor of marching at once across the Servian frontier. These two acts seemed to guarantee peace, and the Ministry was not unanimous in favor of a peace policy, a very large party in Belgrade being in favor of war at all hazards. Prince Milan has triumphed, therefore, and has shown great wisdom and prudence in his struggle with the dangerous war sentiment that seemed to pervade the entire country. It seems to me that this settles the Herzegovina insurrection, since very little can be done without the co-operation of Servia; but it is possible that many bands may resist in the mountains for some time to come, and furnish the groundwork for such telegrams as those received from Belgrade and Vienna, and designed solely to affect the Paris Bourse or the financial markets of Europe. Our news agencies are owned or controlled by Jewish bankers and speculators, and are not, as they should be, in the hands of an associated press.

THE PROPOSED STATUE OF LIBERTY AND LEON MOREL.

I should like to ask if there is any one in America who knows one Leon Morel, an "artist-naturalist" by profession, who claims to "have long practiced in the United States, and to have traveled over them from the Hudson to the Mississippi, and from the plains of Illinois to the placers of California." If this assertion should happen to be correct I fear that the people met by Leon Morel showed a cold and vulgar appreciation of his genius, for he has taken pains to show that he does not like us. It is to be regretted that we have offended Morel, but as I never heard of him before I do not know whether or not this should be regarded as a public calamity. It has been already announced on your side of the ocean that some of our French friends want to erect a gigantic statue of liberty in New-York harbor. M. Bartholdy, a relative of the French Minister at Washington, is the artist, and the scheme met the hearty approval of M. Laboulaye, M. Simonin, the Marquis de Noailles, and other gentlemen of note, who proposed to open a subscription for the purpose. M. Laboulaye says: "It is a patriotic work which has the honoring of the glorious memory of our fathers for its object, and also to tighten the liens which unite us to a friendly nation; it attracts the interest of all those who wish that France shall hold the first place in the affections of the United States." Leon Morel, "artist-naturalist," replies to M. Laboulaye. "It would have been better," he says, "had the organizers of this fine scheme, before submitting it to the public, taken the trouble to read the American journals, among others the —," and Morel names several—"for they could then have penetrated the true sentiments of the American people with respect to the French, particularly since the misfortunes of our country. Have the Americans given one centime for the benefit of our sufferers by the inundations?" This appeared in the *Figaro*, and very naturally distressed a number of thin-skinned Americans, who were very anxious to write replies. Besides, all our French friends came running to us with excuses, begging us not to afflict ourselves with this, since we must know the character of the paper in which it appeared. It was very difficult to convince them that we did not distress ourselves at all, and that only a limited number of Americans would notice the thing at all. Albert Delpit published a letter in the *Evénement* saying that the Americans had subscribed, in proof of which he could cite the list of M. Limet, of New-Orleans, which already amounted to more than thirty thousand francs. The *Figaro* replies to-day that M. Limet is a Frenchman, and that America is a very big country for one little list of the sort. It must be confessed that this is rather hard upon the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, which does not seem to receive the honor of perusal at the office of the *Figaro*. Since Leon Morel has shown himself so much of an ignoramus respecting the subscriptions in the United States, it is manifestly impossible to place much dependence upon his other observations. As for the *Figaro*, it would be quite too much to expect that it should be *au courant* with things transpiring so far away from its new, elegant, artistic, and costly hotel in the rue Drouot, but for once the *Courier* might send it a marked copy containing its hats. The person really wounded here is M. Felix Limet, editor of *L'Abeille*, of New-Orleans, who has taken so legitimate a pride in the growth of his subscription, and whose generous and patriotic efforts are thus ignored by his own countrymen.

DEATH OF A FRENCH JOURNALIST.

François Ducuing, Deputy for the Hautes-Pyrénées, who died the other day, was a journalist of fair reputation in this country. He was fifty-five years of age, having been born in 1820. Some years ago he entered the field of journalism, and was one of the editors of the *Opinion Nationale*. In 1867 he was made a member of the jury for the International Exposition, and conceived the idea of starting an illustrated paper devoted to the Exhibition. A paper of this kind is now in existence, and appears periodically with the various Expositions held here. It was in the *Universel*, in 1867, that M. Ducuing began the series of letters signed "Alceste," for which he is chiefly famous. The journal was noted for a mild, milk-and-water sort of opposition to the Empire, that being the proper thing at that time for all who looked forward to a seat in the Academy. As time went on M. Ducuing accentuated a little his opposition, following in the wake of such men as Prevost-Paradol, and began to talk about the beauties of a republican form of government, but without saying directly that it would apply to France; then rallied with Paradol and Emile Ollivier to the liberal Empire. But the talents of M. Ducuing were not regarded as being of the first order, and he received no special marks of favor when Clement Duvernois, Ollivier, and Paradol were liberally rewarded. This achieved his conversion to the Republic, and when the war ended he was elected by the Republicans to the Chamber, taking his seat upon the Left and voting with that faction. As a Deputy he was the author of a number of propositions, chiefly relating to industrial and agricultural matters, without having the good fortune to attach his name to any one of them. By the leaders of the railway interests in France he was regarded as meddlesome, for he tried hard to get into something connected with the railways by proposing laws that might lead to compromises with him, but he did not appear to have the mental calibre required for such attempts, and never succeeded in developing a system. About all that remains of M. Ducuing is the following passage from a speech delivered in 1872:

"The Republic, such as we wish it and as we shall make it, does not menace any legitimate interest. It is conservative, since it wishes to close forever the era of revolutions by rendering the power inaccessible to *coups de force*, and by not permitting a violent minority to substitute itself for the will of the majority of the people legally expressed. What it wants also is to bring light and control into the administration of public affairs. The reign of good pleasure and of favor has passed; now let us have the reign of good right and the law. The Republic can be defined in a word—respect for the law."

Even this is not remarkable, it will be observed, nor is it expressed with any great amount of originality. In fact it is feeble, and for the reason that Montesquieu said pretty much the same thing in more forcible terms. The letters of "Alceste" make a certain impression, but one looks in vain for passages of striking originality.

THE MISSISSIPPI PEACE BASIS.

A TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN GOV. AMES AND THE DEMOCRATS—THE MILITIA TO BE DISBANDED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 19.—In the so-called treaty of peace between Gov. Ames and the Democratic State Executive Committee, at Jackson, Miss., whereby the Militia was disbanded, the committee assured the Governor that there was no other desire among the whites than that peace should be preserved, the laws enforced, and a fair election had, and the leading whites would do all in their power to this end. The Governor responded that, in view of this assurance, he would meet their views as far as possible, and would order all the Militia companies to disperse and return to their homes. It was agreed that the arms of these companies should be deposited in the depots in the neighborhood in which the companies were raised, and be guarded by United States troops, and be removed only by order of the Governor. The arms would not be delivered to the Militia except in case of a riot or insurrection which could not be suppressed by the civil authorities.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED.

OIL CITY, Penn., Oct. 19.—A small tenement-house in the northern part of the city, occupied by a family named Ginty, was burned this afternoon. The mother of the family had gone away, leaving the house in charge of three children, who endeavored to kindle a fire with kerosene during her absence. The fire in the stove ignited the oil in the can which exploded, enveloping the house in flames, and so badly burning the little boy who was lighting the fire, that there are no hopes of his recovery. One of the children, a girl about thirteen years old, escaped without injury, but the other child, a girl about four years old, ran into a closet and shut the door. She was not discovered until the house was consumed, when her charred remains were found.

JAIL DELIVERY AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 19.—Nine out of twenty-two prisoners confined in the county jail at this place escaped at 8 o'clock this morning by filing off several bars in one of the cells, and afterward digging through a massive stone wall. There were about one hundred persons in the vicinity of the building at the time, but nothing unusual was noticed. No clue as to the whereabouts of any of them has yet been obtained. The majority of those who escaped were confined on charges of larceny.

LYNCHING IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—About a week ago the Sheriff of Portage County, named Baker, was killed by two brothers named Ames and Isaac Courtwright, whom he attempted to eject from a building. This morning a party of masked men, numbering about forty, went to the jail at Stevens' Point, seized the keeper and put him in irons, beat down the outside doors, took out the Courtwrights and hanged them to a pine tree by the roadside. The whole affair was quietly managed. There is no evidence of the identity of the perpetrators, but it is understood they came from the town of Plover.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

THE CROWN PRINCE TO VISIT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 20—6 A. M.—The *Morning Post's* telegram from Berlin says it is stated in naval circles that Prince Frederick William, (Fritz,) intends to visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and that a German squadron will escort him thither.

COMPULSORY CIVIL MARRIAGES IN BAVARIA.

MUNICH, Oct. 19.—A royal decree published to-day gives effect to the Imperial law introducing compulsory civil marriages.

TURKEY.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION—A BATTLE IMPENDING.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch from Vienna to this afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Herzegovinian insurgents are preparing to attack Zubci. The Turks are concentrating there. A decisive battle is believed to be impending.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DIRECT CABLE REPAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The steam-ship Faraday sailed to-day to repair the injury to the Direct United States Cable.

MARINE DISASTER.

WRECK OF A BARK FROM NEW-YORK ON THE IRISH COAST.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Advices have been received here announcing that the Norwegian bark Hulda, Capt. Gunderson, has been lost off Drogheda. The crew were saved, but the cargo was totally lost. The Hulda was 500 tons burden, and was last from New-York Sept. 21, for Dundalk. Her cargo consisted of about twenty-four thousand bushels of corn.

SPAIN.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—Señor Muruaga has been appointed Minister to Mexico. Señor Merry will go to Brussels.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF SPANISH TROOPS.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—Two more steamers have arrived from Spain with reinforcements for the Army.

EX-CONFEDERATE SURGEONS.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF EX-CONFEDERATE MEDICAL OFFICERS AT RICHMOND—THE WORK OF THE MEDICAL CORPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19.—The Association of Ex-Confederate Surgeons met here this afternoon. The association was formed at Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th of May, 1874, when a number of medical gentlemen organized the "Association of Medical Officers of the late Confederate Army and Navy," with Dr. S. P. Moore, of this city, formerly Surgeon General of the Confederate Army, as President, and prominent medical gentlemen in the other official positions.

The objects of the association were declared to be "the collection and preservation of the medical records and statistics of the late Confederate Army and Navy, and the collection and publication of such scientific facts as may be useful to the association and the medical profession; the preparation and publication of biographical notices of deceased members of the medical staff, and the cultivation of social and friendly intercourse." The session at Atlanta continued two days, during which a committee was appointed to prepare and report to the next annual meeting a form of permanent constitution and by-laws, and various standing committees were appointed. A committee was also appointed to confer with the Surgeon General of the United States Army in reference to the captured archives of the Confederate medical department, and as to the extent that they can be used by the association.

The association was called to order this afternoon by the President, Dr. S. P. Moore, of Richmond, Va., who welcomed the members, but in doing so, said that the reunion was not one of unmixed pleasure, as it revived most painful memories of death and disaster. He then gave a hurried sketch of the work of the medical department of the Confederate Army, of which he took charge immediately after the first battle of Manassas. At the time of that battle the Confederacy had no hospital accommodations, and the Federal wounded were put in the Alms-house at Richmond, the Confederate wounded being distributed in private houses, tobacco warehouses, &c. But at once the plan was adopted here of constructing a large number of small wooden houses, with wide streets between, for hospitals, and it was found to work so well in every way that it was adopted everywhere throughout the Confederacy where hospitals were needed. Hospital gangrene was treated in tents with decided success. The plan adopted was found to be very suitable to the Confederate Army, made up largely of men from the country, and who were attacked in large numbers by measles and other contagious diseases. At first, appointments to the medical staff were so easily got that many incompetent persons became surgeons, but after the organization of the Examining Board these were to a large extent dismissed, and soon the medical department of the army would compare favorably with that of any army. But the Medical Bureau was not independent, and had to rely upon the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments for all supplies, which led to many vexatious delays and blunders for which the bureau was blamed, although is no wise at fault. Surgical instruments and appliances were good and abundant, but there was soon a great and enduring lack of everything else. Many med

THE CANAL BOARD.

ENGINEERS YATES AND BABCOCK.

SEPARATE EXAMINATION REFUSED—TESTIMONY OF COL. YATES AS TO HIS ADMINISTRATION—HIS PREDECESSORS, SUBORDINATES, OR SOMEBODY ELSE TO BLAME.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Canal Board met at 10 o'clock to take up the case of Engineers Yates and Babcock. There were present the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General, the State Engineer, and Commissioners Stroad and Jackson. Deputy Attorney General Fairchild was present for the people, Judge Yates for Col. Yates, and G. W. Miller for Mr. Babcock. Judge Yates asked for a separate trial for Col. Yates, as the charges were distinct and separate. Attorney General Pratt thought it unnecessary. After some conversation, Treasurer Raines moved a separate trial for Col. Yates. Lost—2 to 5. The trial of both together was then proceeded with.

Col. Yates was then called to the stand. He was sworn and examined by Deputy Attorney General Fairchild. He said he was appointed Division Engineer April 17, 1874, and has been in office since, except during the time of suspension; knew the provisions of the contract of H. D. Denison for the removal and building of walls in the Mohawk River; the work had been done during his administration; the contract was let some time in 1869; do not know when it was to be completed; did not know the details of the contract; could not tell whether the walls removed and rebuilt had been built under the contract; they had not during my time.

Witness was asked what constituted a dry vertical wall. Witness answered partially, but asked for a copy of the specifications to make his answer full.

Mr. Fairchild pressed this question.

Counsel for Yates objected to the question, saying that the contract and specifications would show it.

Mr. Fairchild protested that this proceeding was not a criminal trial of Yates. It was for the protection of the interests of the people, and he did not think the strict rules of a court should apply. He merely wanted the witness to tell what a certain wall consisted of ordinarily.

Counsel for Yates was satisfied with the explanation, and the witness answered the question, stating the materials required. Witness then stated that during the time the work was going on he did not look at the contract. He looked at the work and was satisfied that it was going on properly. He had full confidence in his subordinates and did not believe they would make false estimates.

Mr. Fairchild read a description of a dry vertical wall, and asked the witness if he had examined the work to learn if it complied with it.

Witness answered that he had made examination of the work, and found that some of the walls were not made in accordance with the contract, and he objected to them; he did not object to the whole work, as some of it was correct; engineers differed as to which cement was the best; he always examined the sand and the cement to see if it was right; he always told his subordinates to see that the work was done according to contract; sometimes a work is not done exactly in accordance with the specifications and yet it is properly done; this is the case when the materials at hand are not exactly what is called for and we are obliged to have the work done. They do the best possible thing under the circumstances. Witness said there was not a single piece of work on the canal, from Albany to Buffalo, which is done in exact compliance with the specifications; it is impossible to do it; on his division he examined all the work; followed the practice of his predecessors, and saw to it that the work was always done as faithfully as possible. Witness added that this was his answer to the charge of neglect. Witness then detailed what he had done at considerable length, showing that he had frequently inspected the work. He said that he had been informed that there had been a piece of wall laid up against a rock face, but a reason had been given which was satisfactory; it was that it was really less expensive than to skip it; he was not of his own knowledge informed of this work.

The Lieutenant Governor—By what authority did you sign and forward monthly estimates of the work which had not been done according to contract?

Col. Yates—I did it as it had been the practice for all time; some of the best men in the State had done it and I followed the precedent.

Mr. Fairchild produced specimens of cement which he had pulled out of the wall of the work yesterday, and submitted them to the witness.

Witness said that some of it is good and some of it rather poor.

Mr. Fairchild also produced several pieces of stone which he had pulled out, and witness said they were not the proper stone to use in such work; he had thought the wall good enough, looking at the face of it; he had not looked into the back of the wall; he would not have any of the wall built of such stone if he had been the inspector thereof; these walls ought to be laid in cement all the way through; he could not say whether this was done; his assistant engineer could tell that.

Mr. Fairchild—You are here to answer for yourself. Did you look to see if this was done—to see if the wall was laid in cement?

Witness—I examined the work, depending upon my assistant to see that the details were properly executed; I judged it was.

Mr. Fairchild—You made the final accounting for the Willard Johnson contract?

Witness—I did; I looked over the work and saw it was properly done; it was all done under my predecessor.

Mr. Fairchild—Where was there any recorded authority for having a vertical wall in that work? The contract called for a slope wall at ninety-five cents per yard, and yet there was 53,000 yards of a vertical wall constructed at 64 per yard.

Witness—I know of none; it was all before my time; I know that it has been the practice to change from slope to vertical walls whenever the best interests are to be subserved.

Mr. G. W. Miller read the Appropriation law of 1874, which provided that vertical walls might be substituted for others by the Board of Canal Commissioners whenever they deemed it necessary.

Mr. Fairchild said to witness: The contract authorized 9,000 yards of vertical wall, and yet you found there were 53,000 yards built. Now, how did you come to pass that?

Witness—It was, I supposed, regularly done by authority, and I had no alternative.

Treasurer Raines turned to the proceedings of the board, and found that Attorney General Barlow had given an opinion that the Commissioners could make the change.

The witness then explained in detail how the work was done and the authority for it. He said "Commissioner Thayer ordered the work done; I had nothing to do with ordering it; Commissioner Thayer said he would take all the responsibility for it." Witness then read another law, which authorized the building of vertical wall anywhere along the Erie Canal when deemed necessary by the Canal Commissioners.

Mr. Fairchild—In all these things that you did and omitted to do, Mr. Babcock concurred with you, did he not?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fairchild said he would like to have the board go up and see this work; it could in that way get more information in a day than it could in four days examining witnesses here.

The Treasurer moved the board go and examine the work at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Witness was then cross-examined by Col. Furman, and stated that he was a civil engineer, and had acted as such since 1853 on various railroads, and had been four years in the Army in charge of an engineer corps under Gen. Sherman; had been on the Erie Canal seven months only—never before his present incumbency; he had always directed his subordinates to see that all work was done in accordance with the contracts as near as possible.

Mr. Fairchild read the canal accounting in the Johnson contract, and found seventy thousand pounds of iron used. He asked witness how he found so much iron had been used.

Witness replied this iron had been used before he came into office, and the amount was passed to him. He took for granted it was correct. He could not tell whether it was or not without tearing the work down for investigation.

Witness was then examined by Judge Yates as to his diligence and faithfulness in the discharge of his duty. Attention was called to the building of a bridge which had not been provided for in the contract, and Judge Yates read a clause in the contract which required and authorized all the work necessary. Under this clause, he claimed, the bridge was built, and the witness said it was actually necessary; hence he supposed it had been ordered.

The board then took a recess till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Canal Board reassembled at 3 P. M., and the examination of Mr. Yates was resumed and finished; but nothing new was elicited.

S. E. Babcock, the resident engineer, against whom similar charges were made, was called to the stand and examined by Deputy Attorney General Fairchild. He said that he was appointed to his present position in 1874. He detailed the duties of engineer on the canals at length, and also described the manner of building walls, saying that if a contract called for a six-inch wall, and in order to level up stone of smaller dimension was used, it was always regarded as fulfilling the requirements of the contract. His attention was called to various pieces of work which he had accepted and certified, and he said he had considered them properly done, or as near the requirements of the contract as was practicable.

Treasurer Raines asked the witness if his attention had ever been called by his superiors to any neglect to fulfill a contract, and he answered that it had not. Treasurer Raines then stated that he had not been shown certain contractors, and he answered not to his knowledge.

Attorney General Fairchild then read the testimony of William B. Taylor, State Engineer, given before the Investigating Commission, in which he testified that Babcock had been guilty of irregularities and fraud in his estimates, and he [Taylor] had discharged him, and said, You were discharged about that time, were you not? The witness answered that he was discharged, and Mr. Fairchild said he was finished.

Mr. Miller, counsel for Babcock, asked him to state the circumstances, and he proceeded to explain, showing that he had done nothing wrong. In fact, he said, the estimate was not his estimate at all; it was Mr. Crocker's estimate. When discharged he was not informed of the reasons for it. The estimates I made, he said, contained considerable rock; I handed it to Crocker, and he said I had too much rock, and it was cut down.

Mr. Miller—Is there not a clause in all contracts which provides that whenever there is extra work on a contract to be done the contractor can be required to do it?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Miller—Did you ever receive any protest from your superiors against any work you had accepted?

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Miller—Did you have any voice in the selection or appointment of your subordinates?

Witness—None whatever. I spent all the time I could take away from the office on the works inspecting them.

Secretary of State Willers read a portion of the testimony taken by the Commission, in which it appeared that Babcock had allowed the use of poor material, because there was not time to get better.

Witness admitted that such was the case.

Mr. Fairchild said he could not see any necessity for further testimony. The charges were all admitted with explanations. Now, he thought, all that was necessary was an inspection of this work as proposed and agreed to by the Board.

Mr. Miller said he was gratified to hear the Deputy Attorney General say this morning that Mr. Yates, at least, was not here under a criminal charge. That he was not guilty of a fraud. But if the board takes the ground that this work is not up to the usual standard of canal work then we will be under the necessity of calling witnesses to prove that it is.

The Lieutenant Governor said that it was charged by the Deputy Attorney General that this work was not done as it should be, and there was no substantial denial of that. On the other hand it is claimed that the work is as good as that usually done on the canal, and there is no substantial denial of that on the part of Mr. Fairchild.

The board then adjourned until to-morrow to visit and inspect the work.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following report was presented by Dr. Harris, Register of Vital Statistics:

"The rate of mortality and predominating causes of death during the past fortnight are evidence of an unusually favorable state of the public health, excepting only the continued prevalence of diphtheria.

In the week ending Oct. 9 there were 505 deaths from all causes, and in the week ending on the 16th there were 487 reported. This is equivalent to a yearly death rate of 24.77 and 23.89 in the successive weeks. In the past two weeks the total number of deaths reported was 50 less than in the corresponding fortnight of the year 1874. There were 992 deaths reported in the past fortnight, 105 of which, or more than ten per cent. of the total, were from diphtheria, while in the corresponding fortnight last year there were 1,042 deaths reported, of which 85 were from diphtheria. Diarrheal diseases, phthisis, and the inflammatory diseases of the lungs are charged with fewer deaths than in the same weeks last year. The mean temperature last week was at 48.6° Fahrenheit, and 38° was the lowest. The mean in the corresponding week last year was 51.4°, and the lowest was 38°."

The following is a record of cases of contagious disease reported for the two weeks ending 16th inst.:

Week ending Oct. 9—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 24; scarlet fever, 17; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; measles, 6; diphtheria, 6; small-pox, 15.

Week ending Oct. 16—Typhus fever, 6; typhoid fever, 26; scarlet fever, 22; measles, 6; diphtheria, 84; small-pox, 15.

THE ALLEGED ERIE RAILWAY THEFT.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Col. Fellows, counsel for Henry P. Nutes, indicted for the alleged embezzlement of various sums of money from the Erie Railway Company, while in the employ of that corporation as freight clerk, moved that the accused should either be brought to trial at once, or the indictments against him nolle prosequid. The case had first been placed on trial on the 1st of June, and a second time on the 6th of July, on new indictments. On motion of the District Attorney the case was adjourned to the September term, and again to the present term, and had been set down by his Honor for trial that day. This was the fifth time counsel had had his witnesses in attendance, and it was a manifest injustice to the accused that the case should again be postponed. Assistant District Attorney Bell said that two of the principal witnesses were out of the City, and had telegraphed him that they could not attend. But, even if all the witnesses were in attendance, he could not undertake to try the case during the present term, in view of the press of business. They were now engaged in the trial of a most important and protracted malpractice case, and the Tombs was full of prisoners awaiting trial, while Nutes was out on his own recognizance, not having even been held on bail. Col. Fellows protested against any further postponement of the case, the accused being prevented from obtaining employment of any kind until the charges against his character had been met and disproved. Judge Sutherland said that, in view of the great number of prison cases at present awaiting trial, he could not compel the District Attorney to dispose of the case of Nutes during the present term. Mr. Bell said that, as the Nutes case would occupy a week fully, he could not try it during the present term, but would promise to dispose of it as soon as possible.

POWER OF A RAILROAD COMPANY.

The case of Kip vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company was argued in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, and decision reserved. Plaintiff leased a block of ground just above the Forty-second Street Depot to the railroad company for a freight depot, and the railroad afterward took steps to get the land in fee. The Court of Appeals decided that the company had the right to take the land if it was necessary to its use, holding it subject to the lease. An objection was raised that, as the company was merged in the Hudson River Railroad Company, it could not now say that the land was necessary to its own use, and that it could not transfer any right which it might have had to the Hudson River Railroad Company. In answer to this, the Harlem Company could not take the land, having voluntarily made a contract by the lease which it could not set aside without the consent of the lessor. In opposition, it was contended that it would be no violation of contract to take the land subject to the lease, and that the Harlem Company had not, by transferring its franchises to another company, lost its corporate existence either to compel that company to perform its duties or to itself exercise rights necessary to the performance of those duties.

A QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The case of E. H. Kent, Assignee of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, against the the Dawson National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., came up yesterday before Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court. In 1873 the Corn Exchange Bank sent to the Dawson Bank a draft for $1,054, upon W. H. Griswall, of Washington, N. C. The Dawson Bank management sent the draft to Messrs. Burbank & Gallagher, bankers of Washington, for collection. They made the collection, but did not remit the money on account, as they state, "of the disordered condition of the finances and trade of the country at that time." Before any remittance was made Messrs. Burbank & Gallagher failed. The question raised in the suit was as to who was responsible for the money collected on the draft, the Dawson Bank Directors claiming that it cannot rest with them, as they received no commission, and did not expect any remuneration for the collection of the draft. Judge Wallace reserved his decision.

MR. SHAFER'S HASTY WORDS.

In the case of Heatherton vs. Hastings, in which a motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence, by Mr. Courtney, counsel for Heatherton, for an order directing the Receiver to pay him $300, and Hastings' counsel, Mr. Ira Shafer, $200, and on which application Mr. Shafer declined to receive any compensation by the court's order, and denounced Judge Davis as an "infamous Judge," and Judge Daniels as "his spaniel," Judge Lawrence yesterday gave a decision denying the motion, as prematurely made. In giving his decision he uses the following language in reference to Mr. Shafer's conduct:

"In opposing this motion language was uttered by the counsel for the defendant of such a character as to render it my duty to report the same to a General Term of this court, in order that such action may be taken theron as under the circumstances may seem appropriate."

THE WICK MALPRACTICE CASE.

The protracted trial of Prof. Julius von Meyer, of the Eclectic Medical College, Dr. Theophile Weber, and Eliza Attenheim, a midwife, charged with manslaughter, in having caused the death by malpractice of Mrs. Ursula Wick, of No. 224 East Forty-sixth street, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The entire day was consumed in the searching cross-examination of Mrs. Attenheim by Assistant District Attorney Herring, and the examination of Prof. Von Meyer and Prof. Robert S. Newton, of the Eclectic Medical College, who testified that the case was one of peculiar difficulty, and the practice pursued in the treatment of Mrs. Wick skillful and professional. The case was still in progress.

A FAITHLESS PORTER.

Adolph Heidsick, of the firm of Heidsick, Mommer & Co., No. 23 Greene street, yesterday detected his porter, Henry Detthof, a lad about nineteen years of age, in the act of stealing three silk handkerchiefs, and a silk tie from the store. Detthof, on being caught, confessed that these were not the first articles he had taken. He said that some weeks ago he was introduced to a man named John H. Spencer, who asked him to steal goods from the store, and promised to sell them and divide the money. He had consented, and had, at different times, taken three boxes of Mohair braid of the value of $50, and had given them to Spencer, who had given him several small sums, amounting in all to $12. Spencer and Detthof were both arrested, and taken before Justice Otterbourg, of the Tombs Police Court, where they were held for examination. Spencer said he was a bookkeeper, and resided at the St. Charles Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE MOTION TO VACATE THE ORDER OF ARREST—ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE LAWRENCE.

The argument on the motion made on behalf of Duncan, Sherman & Co., to vacate the order of arrest obtained against them by W. A. Roebling's Sons and others was heard at noon yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, by Judge Lawrence, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Morange, counsel for the Roeblings, said that Duncan, Sherman & Co. had apparently so conducted their business on the surface as to inspire confidence in the minds of his clients that they were solvent. Under this belief his clients had purchased from them on the 21st of last July a bill of exchange for £236, payable at the Union Bank of London. This bill had been remitted and payment refused. Within six days afterward Duncan, Sherman & Co. stopped payment, and declared themselves hopelessly insolvent. Their liabilities were given as about $5,000,000, and their assets as about $2,000,000. They were as hopelessly insolvent when they sold this bill of exchange, and knew their condition well. They had willfully cheated and defrauded the Roeblings. In support of these charges Mr. Morange read affidavits of Mr. Roebling and Mr. Edward L. Alexander, connected with Mr. Roebling's firm. These affidavits charged that members of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had made conveyances of property while insolvent for the purpose of preventing it from coming into the hands of their creditors; had kept such conveyances from being duly recorded and published in the *Real Estate Record*; had caused fictitious entries of profits to be entered in their books; had omitted entries of losses, and had no balance of funds to their credit in the Union Bank of London at the time they sold the bill of exchange, and knew that to be the fact at the time of the sale. Mr. Morange also read an affidavit of his own to the effect that he had examined the assignment made to Judge Sloman by Duncan, Sherman & Co., and that he had ascertained that the bond of the Assignee, given in the sum of $500,000, had not legal sureties. Mr. Morange, continuing, said: That at the time when Mr. Duncan claimed that the Union Bank owed his firm $3,000 his firm owed the bank $130,000, and this was the time the bill of exchange was sold. Mr. Duncan had conveyed valuable property to his father six months before his failure, but the deed had not been recorded until just before the failure. The firm had used trust funds obtained from depositors to conduct their business, in lieu of their own capital, which had disappeared. The acts of the firm were of a fraudulent character, partaking of the nature of constructive larceny, and it was eminently proper that an order of arrest should issue in such a case, and that a motion to vacate it should be emphatically denied.

Mr. McFarlane, on behalf of Duncan, Sherman & Co., spoke strongly in advocacy of the vacating of the order of arrest. The firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was of great respectability, and had obtained a well-earned reputation, and it was too late in the day to bring such scandalous and groundless charges against it in the expectation that they would be believed. Every one knew that of late great losses had been sustained by banking and commercial houses, and that many of the highest repute had been called reluctantly to succumb. In view of the great fluctuations in business, the senior partner of the firm, acting as a conscientious man, thought it his duty to make searching inquiries as to the real value of the assets of the firm, and ascertained that although the nominal value of the assets was such as to show no very great disparity between them and the liabilities the intrinsic value was much below the amount of liabilities. There was not the slightest evidence of fraud in connection with the failure of the firm. There had been no run upon them, and there was a hope felt by the firm at first that they might be able to keep afloat and recover their losses, but this step was finally abandoned, but with great reluctance, as too perilous, and they then took the only step they could. The charges of fraudulent entries in the books were purely imaginary, and utterly without foundation in fact, and the charges of fraudulent conveyances of real estate were untrue, most of this property having been conveyed from time to time years ago, when there was not the slightest doubt as to the solvency of the firm.

Judge Lawrence took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE LATHAM-WILKES LIBEL SUIT.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED BEFORE JUSTICE BIXBY—AN ATTEMPT TO EXPOSE THE SAWDUST SWINDLERS.

The examination in the Latham-Wilkes libel suit was resumed yesterday before Justice Bixby at No. 23 Park row. Frank Pulver, the first witness sworn, testified to the legal standing of the plaintiff during his residence in Chicago. The plaintiff had been engaged in important chancery suits as the representative of Dent & Black, one of the first firms in that city. The witness had never heard the plaintiff called "the smooth little Iago," nor heard of his having been charged with being guilty of larceny, nor with being a confidence operator. The cross-examination elicited no new facts.

James F. Latham, the plaintiff, was next sworn, and gave his occupation as that of journalist, and his profession that of attorney-at-law. He had been engaged in the former occupation at various periods since 1860, and was at one time an army correspondent. He entered the employ of George Wilkes, proprietor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, in the Fall of 1873, as associate dramatic critic with Col. Butler, at a weekly salary of $10. The witness then narrated in detail the circumstances of the alleged embezzlement of $30, denying every allegation contained in the articles published by George Wilkes in relation to the subject. He also stated that on the evening of the day upon which the sum had been drawn he had dined with Wilkes at Delmonico's at the latter's friendly invitation. The witness continued that when he severed his connection with the *Spirit of The Times* there was no charge of dishonesty or embezzlement brought against him. The first intimation he had of such a charge was when informed of it by some friends to whom Wilkes had spoken, threatening to drive him from New-York for having robbed him. The witness further testified that although he had been tried and acquitted upon the indictment, Wilkes had continued to publish libelous allegations against him, with the intention of ruining his character. He had never been charged with pilfering as alleged in the article headed "The Morals of the Quarter," published in the *Spirit of the Times* of Sept. 4, nor had he ever confessed to Messrs. Shook and Palmer that he was guilty of thefts from George Wilkes. During the cross-examination the witness acknowledged that he had been in the employ of the celebrated Mercer street saw-dust swindlers. He said he had asked for a position with them with the intention of exposing their operations. He was desirous of obtaining employment on some reputable newspaper, and was conscious that he could only do so by accomplishing some work which would commend him to the management newspaper editors. His application was successful, and he was given the management of the advertising record of the house. He had never by personal solicitation, nor in any other way induced any one to invest money in the swindle. He did not then, nor did he ever, consider those who were the head men of the swindling firm, although it was understood on very good grounds that Elias, the present proprietor of the Dollar Store, was the principal. The person from whom he received his salary, during his three weeks' connection with the firm, was known by the sobriquet of "Tip." The witness further stated that he felt that if he could succeed in exposing the man Elias he would do a service to the public akin to that rendered by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in its exposure of the Tweed Ring.

At this point further proceedings in the case were adjourned until Friday next, at 10:30 o'clock.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Matter of Clark; Matter of Sachs; Matter of Tracy; Dillon vs. Cavanagh; Martine vs. Cohen; Earle vs. Keech, Nos. 1 and 2; Lawrence vs. Carpenter; Phillips vs. O'Donoghue; Matter of the Church of the Holy Trinity; Terhune vs. Ryckman; Treylanny vs. Soteldo, Jr.; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Briggs; Michel vs. Hennessy; De Forest vs. Farley; Love vs. Gillett; Webster vs. Wieting; Newman vs. Crosby; Sands vs. Same; Real Estate Trust Company vs. Farrell; Garcia vs. Garcia; De Ruyter vs. Lombard; Ritter vs. Gazzaim; Hamilton vs. Brevoort; Ward vs. Smith; Boardman vs. Woolston; Elias vs. Bohr; Van Schaick vs. Newman; Sherman vs. Solomon; Irving Savings Institution vs. Seaman; Matter of Fernbacher; Nicoll vs. Willard; Hanover National Bank vs. Linneworth; Matter of Bleakley; Orcutt vs. Dickinson; Floyd vs. Laugenbahn; Meyer vs. Perry; Irving Savings Bank vs. Seaman; Lattauer vs. Schiffer; Morrison vs. Perry; Disbrow vs. Berle; United States Life Insurance Company vs. Bellows; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Lacken; Arnold vs. Cormelot; Gray vs. Sonneborn; Havemeyer vs. Barton; Macy vs. Stroebel; Cable vs. Henriques; McVey vs. Cantrell; Zuinner vs. Schlitz; Dahlman vs. Wolf; Farley vs. Bunner; Mackellor vs. Batterson.

Cormer vs. Frith.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Hilbruck vs. Bowman.—Motion granted, and cause set down for Friday, Oct. 29.

Stern vs. Wiel.—Motion denied without costs.

Boediger vs. Minor.—Referred. Memorandum.

Thurber vs. Orisman.—Motion granted; cause set down for Friday, Oct. 29.

Orders Granted.—Werkless vs. Anthony; Matter of New street and avenue; Matter of Seventy-third street, Tadditen vs. Cantrell; Jourdan vs. Jourdan; Security Bank vs. Back; May vs. Decker; Seyfert vs. Parsons; Kennedy vs. Brandon Statuary Company; Mackellar vs. Griffiths.

Peck vs. Barnes.—The affidavit of Gore is not signed.

Pope vs. Brandon Manufacturing Company.—Must be a new undertaking.

Kwigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Garvin.—Granted, when Referee's report is presented.

Stein vs. Weil.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Southard vs. Brown.—Motion granted; cause set down for first Friday of November.

Rodiger vs. Minor.—Motion granted.

Appel vs. Greenbaum.—Motion denied, with costs. Memorandum.

Heatherton vs. Hastings.—Opinion.

Stevens vs. Serra.—Motion dismissed. Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Morris vs. Place et al.—Findings and decree signed.

Perles vs. Perles.—Order of reference granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Darragh vs. Darragh.—Allowance of $850 granted.

Mayer vs. Oppenheim et al.—Discontinuance granted, on payment of defendant's costs.

Jeferis vs. Field et al.—Complaint dismissed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
15	Hatch vs. Friend.	128	Matter of E. B. Church.
21	Morris vs. Elliott.		
24	Henderson vs. Duryea.	146	Baxter vs. Drake.
39	Lynch vs. Fenner.	180	Meyer vs. Joseph.
55	Stivers vs. Stivers.	185	Longchamp vs. Duncan.
71	Taylor vs. Ashley.		
75	Dieffenbach vs. Dieffenbach.	187	Mack vs. Lichtenstein.
92	Ready Roofing Co. vs. Falk.	198	The People, &c., N. Y. & S. I. F. Co.
96	Matter of Meyer.	225	Bessinger vs. Bessinger.
99	Simeton vs. Burgess.		
103	Meyer vs. Joseph.	273	Salomon vs. Wilbur.
106	Keith vs. Fitch.	318	Linn vs. Wickham.
116	Wilson vs. Harvey.	328	Scheibey vs. Zink.
119	Horan vs. Horan.	364	Earle vs. Johnson.
		365	Horandt vs. Field.
		567	Broadway vs. Eisner.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
105	Nelson vs. De Graw.	142	—— vs. ——
121	Winthrop, &c., vs. Mekim et al.	194	Pierce vs. Morrison.
177	N. Y. D. & P., Est. vs. Berdell.	197	Dilleber vs. Home Life Ins. Company.
182	Church of Redemption vs. Grace Church.	118	Young vs. Langbein.
94	Bruner vs. Meigs et al.	130	Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
110	Schultz vs. Crane.	161	Stone et al. vs. Browning et al.
133	Fisher et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	176	Colmore vs. Martin.
139	—— vs. ——	184	Kline et al. vs. Queen's Ins. Company.
140	—— vs. ——	93	Colton et al. vs. Parsons et al.
141	—— vs. ——	96	People ex rel. Elliott vs. N. Y. Cotton Ex.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Law and Fact.	Nos.	
625	Brown vs. Cromien et al.	246	Hirsch vs. Hanrahan et al.
21	Mitchell vs. Read.	490	Hicks et al. vs. Price
426	Mitchell vs. Ferguson et al.	403	Malcolm vs. Evans et al.
421	Neilson vs. Tracy, &c.	549	Taylor vs. Thomas.
655	O'Donnell vs. Kerr et al.	551	Bulseo et al. vs. McCulium et al.
620	Ward vs. Mellnargy.	401	Fairbank, Jr., vs. Sargent.
443	Grant vs. Baker et al.		
382	Van Raust vs. N. Y. College of Vet. Surgeons.	553	Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
417	Sturgis vs. Drew et al.	560	Tallman vs. Schlesinger.
266	Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.	651	Schlesinger vs. Tallmadge.
445	Barnett vs. Barnett et al.	563	De Ruyster et al. vs. Lombard.
213	Reynolds vs. Crandell.		
214	Howard vs. Crandell.	572	Warren vs. Brooks et al.
434	Wilmot vs. Clark et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Case on. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Demurrer.	Nos.	
2	Pohleman vs. Rothman.	30	Way vs. Crofull.
	Law and Fact.	42	Welch vs. Robinson et al.
19	Offinger vs. De Wolf.		
21	Morgan vs. Dav. R. Con Co.	48	Bensel et al. vs. Gray.
		49	Gray vs. Bensel et al.
34	Wildpreit vs. Wildpreit	40	Prager vs. Con. Ins. Co.
51	Weston et al. vs. Ketchum et al.	18	Boalt vs. Robinson.
		53	Nitaskie vs. O'Neill et al.
12	Ogden vs. Wood et al.		
55	—— vs. ——		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
715	Cobb vs. Wood.	849	Bryant vs. Gilman.
681	Gawtry vs. Clark.	743	Scheiermerhorn vs. Wheeler.
635	Moore et al. vs. Belmont, Jr.	575	Kupler vs. Hogen et al.
851	White vs. Baxter.		
1409	Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.	297	Brodie vs. O'Brien, &c.
703	Powers vs. R. C. Engine Co.	753	McGowan vs. Cen. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.
1477	Carnal vs. Pitt.	831	Pierce et al. vs. Brown et al.
563	Lippman et al. vs. Hudson et al.	769	Glanberg vs. Farley et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Law and Fact.	Nos.	
832	Short vs. Crow.	800½	Gern vs. Fiske et al.
846	Raubitschek vs. N. Bank.	1332	Sheehy vs. Conner, &c.
758	Goodrich vs. Sweeny.	704	Wilson vs. Shephard.
894	Durant vs. Abendroth et al.	392	Knowlton et al. vs. N. Y. & Prov. S. S. Co.
832	Sullivan vs. Josepha.		
820	Lynch vs. Adams et al.	802	Scott, &c., vs. Judson.
356	Tallmadge vs. Spofford.	884	McBride et al. vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. Co.
832	Winston vs. Elevated R. R. Co.		
1506	Ducker et al., &c., vs. Rapp, &c.	890	Morehouse et al. vs. Yeager.
712	Harrington et al. vs. Shevill et al.	804	Fettretch vs. Slattery.
864	Ryan vs. Hoffman.	594	Koehler v. Brennan, &c.
872	Ritzler vs. World Ins. Co.		
950	Macdonald vs. U. S. Security Co.	826	Hennessy vs. Brennan.
962	Bartlett vs. Barry, &c.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2035	Macauley vs. The Mayor, &c.	1816	Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2562	Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.	1817	Mawsley, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1069	Moller vs. Tuska.	2635	Kelley vs. Mack.
1382	Ballard vs. Hoe.	739	Laizas vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
1414	Morrisse vs. Wheeler.	1264	Georget vs. Pusk.
1098	West vs. Rosenstein.	1571	Coleman et al. vs. C. R. Co. of L. I.
1136	Phyfe et al. vs. Olmsteal.	1265	Security Bk. vs. Nat. Bk. of Republic.
1550	Stevenson vs. Mulbank.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2105	Ring vs. The Mayor, &c.	2125	Conroy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2415	Tone, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	2705	The People, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1172	Semmlinger vs. De Peyster.	1526	Gilhooly vs. Prendt.
1080	Crevell vs. Jackson.	1542	Hogg vs. Howard et al.
523	Johnson vs. Morgan.	195	Klohr vs. O'Brien.
1572	Banks vs. James et al.	1506	Morgan vs. Cen. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.
1436	Browning vs. Home Con Co.	1478	Freide vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
360	—— vs. ——	1296	Bulster vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.
1458	Eisner vs. Morgan.	1539	Lodcke vs. Allen.
1442	Jones vs. Kelly, &c.	2506	Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
2124	Conway vs. The Mayor, &c.	2741	Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
1698	Smith vs. German Ex. Bank.	2745	Same vs. Same.
2750	Fisher vs. The Mayor, &c.	235	Schwartz vs. O'Brien
2728	Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	2774	McGuiness vs. The Mayor, &c.
2317	Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c.	775	Taylor vs. Bl. St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co.
2311	Littlepage vs. The Mayor, &c.	1522	Murphy vs. Byrne.
		1524	McGuil vs. Farrell.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Case on; no day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
4208	Sherman vs. The Met. Nat. Bank.	3390	Merrit et al. vs. Brusle.
1136	Trillard vs. Goldthwaite.	3406	Weeld vs. Vass.
3805	Leccmbe vs. Griswold et al.	3410	McArtney vs. Mead.
4952	McCahill vs. Berry.	4400	Goldstein vs. Bach et al.
3277	Riker et al. vs. Kraft.	3472	Wallace vs. McDonough.
3321	Kohn vs. Mchesy.	3475	Stafford vs. Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co.
3361	Demlesak vs. Moller.	3476	Hillman et al. vs. May.
3377	Treadwell vs. Mcintire.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3445	McCabe vs. McGlon.

@21 25; Rape-seed-oil, 95c.@$1; Cocoa-nut, 10¼c.@13½c. Tanners' Oil, 37½c.@40c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held more firmly on a lighter offering and moderate inquiry; quoted at the close 7c., in bulk, and 11c. in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in fair demand; quoted for early delivery at 14c.@14¼c. ₱ gallon; sales, 2,500 bbls. at 14c....Refined in cases at 18c.@20c.... Naphtha at 11c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13½c.@13¾c.; sales, 3,000 bbls. at 13¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 13¾c.@13¼c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more confidently sought after, for shipment and on speculative account, at advanced prices, closing firmly; sales for early delivery, of 610 bbls. Western, at $21 90@$22 20, with Prime Mess quoted at $19 50@$20, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 50 ₱ bbl....And for forward delivery, 1,750 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, at $21 95@$22, closing at $22; with seller's option, the remainder of the year, quoted at $21 50@$21 75 ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs in moderate request; City quoted at 10½c.@11c. for heavy to light....Cut-meats have been quiet, since our last, with sales confined to sundry lots of City bulk stock within our range. Western very dull....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10½c. Smoked Shoulders at 11½c.@12c.; Pickled Hams at 14¾c.@15c.; Smoked Hams at 16c.@16¾c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13½c.@13¾c.; Smoking Bellies, 15c.; Clear Bellies, in bxs., at 14¼c.@14½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tes., nominal....Bacon has been in fair demand, with choice City product quoted strong in price; sales of 400 bxs. City Long Clear at 14c. for best, for the West Indies; 95 bxs. do. at 13¾c., and 200 bxs. fancy English cuts on private terms....Western Long and Short Clear, December and January delivery, offering at 11¾c....Lard has been in more urgent demand and quoted higher. Sales reported, for early delivery, of 50 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.@14 1-16c.; 250 tcs. choice do. at 14¼c.; 250 tcs. new do., to arrive, at 14 1-16c.; 240 tcs. City steam and Kettle at 13⅞c.@14c.; 70 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¾c.@13¾c.; Refined for the Continent at 14¾c., for the West Indies at 14c....And for forward delivery, sales of Western Steam, 1,760 tcs., October, at 14¼c., closing at 14⅜c.@14¾c.; 750 tcs., seller November, at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 9-16c.; 750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12 15-16c., closing at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c. ₱ lb....Beef in very moderate supply and wanted....We quote at from $10 75@$11 50 for Plain Mess, $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, $12@$17 for Packet, and $22@$22 50 for Family, $12 for new Plain Mess, $13 for new Extra Mess, ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef at $16@$17 for Prime Mess, $25 for old India Mess, and $34@$35 for City Extra India Mess, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in request at $24@$25 for choice new; sales, 100 bbls....Butter has been quoted weak in price, on a restricted business. We quote at from 25c.@37c. for State, the latter for fancy; 17c.@35c. for very common to fancy Western, and 24c.@28c. for Rolls....Cheese in more demand on the basis of 11¾c.@14c. for fine to fancy ₱ lb., the latter most wanted ...Eggs quoted at 26½c.@30c. for fresh, 22c.@26c. for limed. Demand rather light.

SUGARS—Raw have been fairly active again to-day but with prices ruling slightly in favor of buyers, under more liberal offerings. Sales have been made of 2,310 hhds. and 1,938 bxs., including 1,400 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@9c.; 200 bxs. do., at 8½c.; 1,600 bxs. Cuyez at 7¼c.@8c.; 400 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; 508 bxs. do. at 6¾c.@7¼c.; and 510 hhds. Melado at 6c. ₱ lb. And last evening, 8,837 bags Pernambuco at 7½c. @7¾c. We quote fair refining Cubs at 7 11-16c. @7¾c.; good do., at 7 15-16c.@8c.; prime do. at 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@9½c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 5¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4c.@6¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Crushed quoted at 11c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; Cut Loaf at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; A's at 10c. @10½c.; Yellow at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in quite moderate demand at about yesterday's prices; sales have been reported of 75,000 lbs. at 10½c. for strictly prime, Western and Stearine, in tes., inactive at 15¼c.@15¾c. for prime. Choice City quoted at 15¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand, at about steady rates. Sales 3,000 half-chests Japan and 900 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been fairly active and held firmly, with sales reported of 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 7½c.@10c.; 50 cases 1874 crop Connecticut at 38c.; 100 cases 1872 and 1873 crop Pennsylvania at 15c.; 180 cases 1873 crop Pennsylvania at 7½c.; 236 cases 1874 crop Connecticut and Massachusetts at 7½c.@17c.; 93 cases 1873 crop Wisconsin at 6½c.@8¼c.; 78 cases 1870 crop Ohio on private terms; 122 cases 1872 crop do. at 8½c.; 122 cases 1873 crop do. at 17½c. for Wrappers; 200 cases Sundries at 7c.@35c., and 200 bales Havana at 886.291 05, ₱ lb....Havana Tobacco quoted firm; Common, 80c.@$1 05; fair to good, $1 10@$1 25; fine, 95c.@$1 05, and Yara, assorted lots, at 85c.@90c. ₱ lb....Manufactured Tobacco has been in rather better request, with black, common to fine, at 17c.@23c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@50c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 17, on sales of 200 bbls.... Of Alcohol, 50 bbls., free, reported sold at $2 23 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Trade in the line of grain charters has been unusually brisk, with rates fairly supported. The Grain movement on berth was moderate, checked to some extent by the reduced supply of accommodation available; rates quoted for Cotton, general cargo (including Provisions, Cotton, Flour, and Tobacco), were fair at about previous quotations. Tonnage for Petroleum was moderately sought after and quoted essentially unchanged as to rates. Engagements were noted for tonnage for Cotton, Lumber, and Coal, without any important alteration as to rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 380 cases of wine-machines, on private terms—quoted at 20s. as the asking rate; and, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain (to complete cargo, prompt shipment), at 9¼d. @ 9½d. ₱ bushel; 800 bxs. Bacon and 1,200 tcs. Lard at 40s.; 40 tcs. Lard at 40s.; 2,300 bxs. Cheese at 40s. @ 45s., mainly at the latter rate: 40 tons Leather, part at 70s. ₱ ton; 300 bales Hops at 3d. ₱ lb.; 50 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl. And, by steam, from Chicago, via Boston, for Liverpool freight, equal to 180 tons Provisions reported at 70c. ₱ 100 lb. And, by steam, from New-Orleans, 800 bales Cotton reported at 21-32d. ₱ lb., with room thence quoted nominally at 5d. ₱ lb., and 1,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 800 bales Hops at 3d. ₱ lb.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 120 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 30s.; 100 cases Starch at 30s.; and 200 bbls. Resin, on private terms; also, a British bark, 340 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, in bags, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at 27s. 6d. asked....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 99 tons, Lucas, with Oil-cake, in bags, on private terms. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9¾d.@10d. ₱ bushel; 50 bbls. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 1,000 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 50 bxs. Cheese at 30s. ₱ 100 lbs. measurement....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Austrian bark, 564 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, in bulk, at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Bristol, Cardiff, or Newport, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags) at 6s. ₱ quarter....For the coast of Ireland direct, an Italian bark, 1,010 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, in bulk, at 5s. 9d. or one-third of cargo in bags at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Austrian brig 470 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 633 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 6s. 6d.; another, 667 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do., at 6s. 6d.; a British brig, 367 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do. at 6s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 585 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., in bulk, at 6s. 3d.; and a British bark, 620 tons, with about 4,100 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter, one of five, a British bark, 699 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter, with option of Antwerp....For Antwerp, by steam, 25,000 bushels Wheat, reported at 9d. ₱ bushel; also a British bark, with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (With option of Bremen,) at 4s. 9d.; an American ship, 1,110 tons, with about 7,700 bbls. do., from do., same terms....For Bremen, by sail, 1,500 cases Seed-leaf Tobacco at 22s. 6d.; 1,500 Pipe Staves at $107; 1,000 bbls. Shooks on private terms; and 100 bbls. Lubricating Oil at 5s. ₱ bbl.; also a German bark, 627 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo; and another, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb.; and 400 cases Sewing-machines at 80 reich-marks....For the Continent, a British ship, 875 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, rumored, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 450 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted nominally at 5s.@5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. ....For the Mediterranean, direct, an American schooner, 429 tons, with Cotton, from Mobile or Galveston, at 1⅜c. ₱ lb....For Corfu, a Dutch brig, 180 tons, hence, with about 6,000 cases Petroleum at 2/ ₱ case....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, with about 500 hhds. Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 30s....For Porto Rico, an American schooner, 141 tons, hence, with general cargo at 65c. ₱ bbl....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $6 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,411 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,411 head, or 483 cars. 233 cars of which were through consignments, and the balance on sale here, against 6,959 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the run for the week thus far of 1,248 cars more and 306 cars for the same week last year; the market was active at ¼c.@½c. advance on good to best quality shipping Steers; 10c.@15c. advance on medium to poor stock; some fine droves offering, but comparatively few common Stock; there was a fair attendance of purchasers: 2,000 head were disposed of; sales of Michigan Steers, ranging from 888 to 1,349 lbs., at $4 25@$5 25; Indiana Steers, averaging 1,051, 1,162, 1,220, 1,306, and 1,479 lbs., at $4 10, $5, $5 15, $5 45, and $6 70; Texas Steers, ranging from 805 to 1,046 lbs., at $3 75@$4 25; Ohio Steers, averaging 1,135, 1,245, 1,338, and 1,540 lbs., at $4 37½, $5 50, $6 37½, and $7 15; Illinois Steers, averaging 1,014, 1,272, and 1,401 lbs., at $4 65, $5 75, and $6 12½; Cows and Heifers, $3 60, $4 10, $4 50, and $4 75, the quality ruling the price. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making total supply for the week thus far 11,000 head, against 5,000 head same time last week, and 5,400 head same week last year; market dull and slow; prices range 4c.@5c. off common to best quality offering; a fair amount of Sheep unsold, but few Lambs on the market; 1,800 head disposed of; sales Ohio Sheep, ranging 77, 97, and 98 lb., at $4 30@$5 06; $5 40; Michigan sheep, ranging 83 to 89 lb., at $4 87½@$5; Indiana sheep, averaging 91 lb., at $4 75; Illinois Sheep, averaging 85 lb., at $4 62½; Canada Lambs, averaging 70 lb., at $6 25; Indiana Lambs, averaging 69 lb., at $6. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,000 head, against 8,500 head same time last week, and 16,700 head same week last year. Market ruled moderately active, with good supply; 6,000 head all kinds disposed of for the week, 6 cars remaining unsold. Quoted: Yorkers, common to best quality, $7 50@$8; heavy Hogs, $3 @$3 25.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 2,263 head; the supply was good, and prices were well sustained, the best Northern selling at 10½c. ₱ lb. on dressed weight. For the best lots the demand was good. Sales of choice at $10@$10 50; extra, $9 25@$9 75; second quality, $8 75@$8; third quality, $6@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,662 head. There were nearly 2,000 less Northern Sheep at the market than last week, and trade improved, prices advancing 2c. ₱ lb. Sales of Sheep in lots at $2@$2 75 each; extra, $3@$5; Spring Lambs, 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; market fairly active, weak; 20c. lower; range, $2 50@$3 25; shipping, $4@$5 25; butchers' $2 50@$3 75; closing weak; unfinished, 2,700 head. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; dull, unsettled; inferior grades 10c. lower at $3 75@$4; common to good, $4 40@$4 70; shipments, 4,900 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,200 head; demand good at full prices; poor to medium, $3@$3 75; good to choice, $4@$4 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—Cotton easier; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 7,523 bales; gross, 10,521 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,791 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 77,458 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 2,299 bales; gross, 2,419 bales; exports coastwise, 2,420 bales; sales, 1,019 bales; stock, 37,174 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Oct. 19, was large, and the following is a review of the business transacted:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in partition, Beverley Robinson, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story attic and basement brick house, stable, and eight lots, together forming a plot 100 by 200.6, No. 409 West Fourteenth street, north side, the plot extending through to Fifteenth street, 125 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $46,300. The plot was sold in seven parcels, and the entire property was purchased by James Stewart and Philip Herrman. Details are appended in summary. The same firm also sold, under a similar court order, Richard M. Harrison, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 27 by 155, (with gore in rear on the southerly side about 20 feet square,) No. 47 Lafayette place, west side, 302.5 feet south of Astor place, for $20,100, the purchaser being O. B. Potter, the owner of the property on the corner of Astor and Lafayette places. The premises sold low.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 79.9, situate on East Thirteenth street, south side, 264 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $17,300, to E. A. Hammond, plaintiff in the legal action. The property was knocked down for $25 over and above mortgages, with interest amounting to $16,375, back taxes, and cost of foreclosure, making the real price about that above noted. The same auctioneer, under a similar court decree, A. Shuck, Esq., Referee, also sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 23.3 by 90 6 by 20.3 by 90.9, No. 217 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, for $11,900, to Peter Cook, attorney for parties in interest.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, disposed of a small two-story brick building, with lot 25 by 37.5 by 25.1 by 30.5, located on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street, for $11,000. The property was bought by John D. Phillips and Samuel Cohen, plaintiffs in the foreclosure suit.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 20 by 98.10 by 10 by 92.11 by 10 by 75.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 90 feet west of Third avenue, for $7,700, to William S. King, plaintiff.

The remaining auctions of the day were adjourned as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of a lot on East Seventy-ninth street, north-west corner of Lexington avenue, Nov. 3; sale by William Kennelly of the house and lot No. 42 East Twenty-ninth street, west of Fourth avenue, Nov. 9; sale by A. H. Muller & Son of lots on Eighth avenue, north of Eighty-second street, and on Eighty-third street, west of Eighth avenue, Nov. 16, and sale by R. V. Harnett of two lots, East One Hundred and Sixth street, west of Fourth avenue, nine dls.

A report as to the result of the auction in charge of Jere. Johnson, Jr., held yesterday at North Yonkers, Westchester County, will be made to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are of special interest, as will be seen by a reference to the list appended. The auctions to take place are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, by order of Griffith Rowe and the Executrix of William H. Raynor, deceased, of 128 very valuable and well-selected up-town building lots, all full size and situated respectively on Third, Park or Fourth, Fifth, Madison, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Riverside avenues, the Grand Boulevard, East Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Ninety-seventh, and Ninety-eighth streets, and on West Fifty-seventh, Seventieth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-eighth, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, and One Hundred and Fortieth streets. Also, Executor's sale of the two-story brick-front house, with lot 25 by 80, No. 92 East Broadway, north side, between Market and Pike streets.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close estate of William S. Blackington, deceased, of the extra-sized four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 28.4 by 70, and extension, with lot 125 feet deep, No. 128 Fifth avenue, south-west corner of Forty-fourth street; also, the three-story brick stable, 25 by 70, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 12 West Forty-fourth street, south side, 250 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of one building, with lot 20 by 99 by 35.5 by 36 by 32.5 by 55, on Broadway, north-west corner of Sixty-eighth street, also, similar sale, George W. Carr, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 22 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 23.11 feet south of One Hundredth street; also, similar sale, William Lindsay, Esq., Referee, of the following land, located at West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward: One plot, 132 by 100, on Union avenue, north of Glenn avenue; one plot, 240 by 100, on Union avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Glenn avenue, and one large plot on Glenn avenue, south side, east of Union avenue.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.5, on East Fifty-first street, north side, 163.8 feet east of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Macklin, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 102.2 by 166.5 by 102.2 by 173.7, on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of Eighty-fourth street, and one plot, 102.2 by 180.10 by 102.2 by 173.7, on the same avenue, south-west corner Eighty-fifth street, adjoining above. Also, similar sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, north side, 188 feet west of Avenue A.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, north side, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one plot, 635 by 1,062 by 25 by 269 by 138 by 900 by 433 by 129 by 25 by 275, bounded by Barretto, Beach, Western Bay, and Castar avenues, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. A. Dayton, Esq., Referee, of one house, with plot 150 by 115.7, on Gouverneur street, north-west corner of Cortlandt avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Farrey, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on Ryer place, west side, 125 feet south of Irving street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 47 Lafayette place, w. s., 202.5 it. s. of Astor place, lot 27x153; with gore about 20 ft. square in rear on southerly side..... $20,100
1 lot West 14th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x103.3..... 6,350
1 two-story, attic, and basement brick house and plot, No. 409 West 14th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., adjoining above; plot 50x103.3, house 50x56..... 13,500
1 lot West 14th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., adjoining above, 25x103.3..... 5,750
1 lot West 15th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x103.3..... 4,650
1 lot West 15th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9 h av., adjoining above, same size..... 5,000
1 lot W est 15th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., adjoining above, same size..... 5,250
1 stable and lot, West 15th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., adjoining above, lot same size..... 5,800
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front lot, East 13th st., s. s., 264 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 21x79.9..... $17,200
1 two-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 217 Elizabeth st., w. s., between Prince and Houston sts., lot 23.3x90.6x20.3x90.9..... 11,900

By James M. Miller.

1 two-story brick building and lot, 7th av., e. s., 75.7 ft. n. of 42d st., lot 25x87.5x25x80.5..... $11,000

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, East 63d st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 20x98.10x10x22.11x10x75.5..... $7,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Oct. 18.

9th st., n. s., 13.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 17.5x92.3¼; James P. Ledwith (Referee) to Charles F. Sanford..... $18,000
New st., e. s., between Exchange place and Beaver st., 36x57. (deed 1845;) Catharine Valentine to M. A. Morris..... nom.
29th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x98.9; Garret L. Schuyler and wife to Frederick G. Smedling..... nom.
Water lots at Yonkers; A. V. Grant to James S. Whiting..... .....
Jay st., No. 13, 25x95, also ¼ part of s. s. of Franklin st., 80 ft. w. of Washington st., 43.6 2100.3; also West st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Franklin, 6ux81.5, (¼ part of ;) Frances Clarkson to Henry McVickar and others, Trustees..... nom.
10th av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 131st st., 125x100; John H. Platt, Receiver, and others, to Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 8,150
3d av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 104th st., 25.2x110; also 143d st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x99.11; Benjamin F. Raynor to Edwin F. Raynor..... nom.
124th st., n. s., 222.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 75x100.11; same to same..... .....
93d st., s. s., 495 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.4x100.8; Lauretta Quackenbush and wife to Mary C. Campbell..... nom.
65th st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 50x100.5; Francis Morgan and wife and others to Philip Milligan..... 38,500
22d st., n. s., 391.8 ft. w. of 4th av., 33.4x98.9, deed 1865; Eliza E. Irving and others to William I. Clark..... 8,900
22d st., same property; Helen Irving and husband to William I. Clark, 1-6th part of..... 3,000
Chatham st., w. s., 158.11 ft. s. of Pearl st., ¼ part of, 111.5x17.9x112.7; Solomon E. Japha and wife to William Japha..... 10,000
42d st., n. s., 92 ft. w. of 9th av., 19x80.5; Catharine Griffin and husband to William J. Brewster..... .....
Madison st., s. s., 495 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.4x100.8; Richard Campbell and wife to Lambert S. Quackenbush..... nom.
117th st., s. s., 259.11 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x110.11; Elizabeth Cogan and husband to William J. Brewster..... nom.
Same property; William J. Brewster to Catharine Griffin..... nom.
14th st., n. s., 291 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Ketubarit Kronn and wife to Selim Marks..... 19,000
Mastic gral st., 150.10 ft. n. of 66h st., No. 175, irregular; Margaret M. Hoey, Trustee, to Academy Sacred Heart..... nom.
Water st., s. s., 50.7 ft. w. of Roosevelt, 24.05x74.7; Augustine W. Daby and wife to Lewis K. Alvord..... nom.
Malden lane, n. s., 101.6 ft. e. of Front st., to Fletcher st., 10x9, irregular; William C. Durand to George B. Cummings..... 15,000
21st st., centre line of irregular four acres; Nathaniel Jarvis, Referee, to Charles L. Schmieder, (part)..... 76 200
106th st., s. s., 196 ft. e. of 3d av., 18x100.11; William Sinclair, e-heree, to Peter Astea..... 3,850
147th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Prospect st., 100x100; Catharine M. Rowland and husband and others to Robert A. Chesbrough..... 5,305
147th st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of Prospect st., 50x100; also 147th st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of Prospect st., 234x100x irregular; same to same..... 1,900
14th st., n.s., 291 ft. e., of Avenue A, 25x103.3; The. Von Eilert and wife and others to E. Kromm..... nom.
39th st., s. s., 302.6 ft. e. of 8th av., 20.6x98.9; Selim Marks and wife to Reinhardt Kromm.. 18,000
Woodruff av., s. w. s., (Twenty-third Ward;) Louis Schuls and wife to E. H. Pepenbaum.... nom.

LEASES.

53d st., East, No. 313, 2 years and 7 months, from Oct. 25; Margaret Harrison to Henry Rice..... $650
54th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; 21 years from May, 1876; J. B. Gates to Henry Holt..... 3,000
5th (South) av., No. 137, 3 years from May 1, 1875; Henry G. Dusenbury, &c., to George W. Raynor..... 1,800
New Bowery, No. 4, and No. 396 Pearl st., 3 years from May, 1875; Mary M. Keese to Nounis Harris..... 1,200
Same property; assigned by Conrad Harris to Henry Heberer..... nom.
6th av., No. 138, upper part of house; A. Sherman, Attorney, to Jane J. Floyd; 5 years from May, 1874..... 1,400
Same property; assigned (one-half of) by Jane J. Floyd to Willington S. Solomon, Columbia College; lease to William Westerfield; 21 years from December, 1865..... 360

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.—A BROWN-STONE corner house and stable, on Lexington av. and 43d st., will be sold by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., to-morrow, at the salesroom; a choice location for restaurant, saloon, billiard-rooms, &c.; the very centre of travel.

FOR SALE — A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house about 19x50x½ block, situated on 81st st., between Madison and 4th avs.; price $20,000. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ANOTHER FOUR-STORY NEW BROWN-stone house, cabinet trimmed, extra plumbed; 53d st., near Broadway. Bargain. J. W. STEVENS, owner, Broadway and 51st st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YONKERS.—I WILL TRANSFER A BEAUTIful home to a responsible party who will assume the mortgages, $23,000 (not due;) house and one acre of land, improved; fronts on two avenues; high ground; fine view; furniture if desired. Address H., Box No. 3,084 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—AT ELIZABETH, HANDsome home, with modern improvements, stable, large grounds; situation high; location healthful; possession immediate. Address CHAPMAN, Box No. 3,667 New-York Post Office.

WILL SELL VERY LOW FOR CASH, OR rent low until May, the elegant brown-stone house No. 283 York st., fronting Van Vorst square; view of Staten Island and Narrows; furnished or unfurnished; one of the pleasantest homes in Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER K. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 VALUABLE LOTS

on

3D AV., 42d OR PARK AV.

5TH AV., opposite CENTRAL PARK.

8TH AV., opposite CENTRAL PARK.

6TH AV., above CENTRAL PARK.

57th, 58th, 62d, 64th, 70th, 76th, 77th, 82th 120th, 127th, and 140th sts.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of GRIFFITH ROWE, Esq.,

And of the Executrix of William H. Raynor, deceased.

The above sale comprises the most valuable building lots in the City of New-York, ready for improvement.

WILL BE SOLD.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT DWELLING AND LOT, south-west corner Fifth av. and 44th st., and STABLE, NO. 12 WEST 44TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES ROOM, No. 111 Broadway.

Sale by order of Executor of WILLIAM S. BLACKINGTON, deceased.

FIFTH AVENUE.—The elegant and extra wide four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 528 5th av., south-western corner 44th st. The house is 28.4 x70 feet, and butler's pantry extension, 12.6x12.6 feet, first-class in every respect, built by John H. Sherwood, Esq., and is in superb order, having been overhauled at a large expense during past Summer; lot 28.4x126 feet. West Forty-fourth Street.—The first-class three-story brick stable, No. 12 West 44th st., just west of 5th av.; stable is 25x70 feet, eight stalls, carriage, harness, and coachman's rooms; lot 25x100.5. Terms at sale.

For Maps and Permits to view the house, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

To all who contemplate attending JERE. JOHNSON, JR.'S GREAT SALE At NORTH YONKERS, WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, OCT. 21.

In consequence of the unprecedented demand for tickets, no more can be issued for the special train over the Hudson River Railroad.

To accomodate the thousands, however, who wish to attend this great sale, the following additional arrangements have been made: Free trains will leave High Bridge, on NEW-YORK, BOSTON AND MONTREAL RAILROAD at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., connecting with steamer Tiger Lily and morrisania steamboats. The only expense attending this arrangement will be the steam-boat fare. Parties can also (by paying fares) take any train on Hudson River Railroad, and get off at Yonkers, and thus reach the grounds. For maps and further information apply to REED & HOYT, No. 2 Park place, or to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

AT AUCTION.—TWENTY-FIVE LOTS IN THE business centre of Flushing, Main and Amity sts., (Leggett Estate), THURSDAY, Oct. 21 inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder, to close our business with the executors. Terms, ten per cent. on day of sale, twenty-three and a third per cent. on Oct. 28, and balance on five and ten years if desired, the executors preferring mortgages on the property in such instants. These lots are better for investment than deposits in any savings bank, and as the times are hard, visitors may expect a chance for great bargains. One hundred and three trains daily to Flushing (every half hour), and 74 cents by two rail roads. Seventeen dwellings, stores, and church built on same block within ten months past. Fare so cheap, no passes. For maps, apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 395 Third av., corner 26th st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL HAYS & A. J. BLEECKER, SALE OF private and business property TO-MORROW, Oct. 21, at the Exchange Sales-room, at 12 o'clock. Maps and particulars at No. 9 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,200; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Postilion of Longjumeau, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel, Mr. A. Fr. osch, Miss Minna Wagner.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Martha, (English Opera)—Mme. Jeanie Van Zandt, Mr. Castle.

STEINWAY HALL.—The Messiah, (Oratorio)—Mlle. Titiens, Miss Anna Drasdil, Mr. Alfred Wilkie, Mr J. B. Thomas.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Overland Route—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Our Boys.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Le Canard a Trois Becs—(Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Exhibition of Works of Art, Mechanics, and Agriculture.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—The Flying Scud—Mr. George Belmore.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce—Mr. Josh Hart.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, Negro Comicalities—Cotton and Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Zach. Chandler has been appointed Secretary of the Interior. We believe he has the reputation of being a "first-rate story-teller," and an amusing man to sit up with o' nights. If our readers ask us whether he has any better recommendations than these for his new post, we must answer that we do not know. We have already exhausted our stock of information about the new Secretary.

Our advices from Pennsylvania are to the effect that a good majority in that State can be counted upon with confidence. The Democrats there do not interpret the result in Ohio as encouraging, and, for the moment, are silent as to the inflation issue. This is quite consistent with their original policy. The inflation resolutions were a piece of shameless demagoguery in the first place, and though they undoubtedly express the views of a great majority of the Pennsylvania Democrats, they would never have been adopted if it had not been supposed that the tide was running in their direction. Now that it is discovered that inflation theories could not save Ohio, we shall see them laid on the shelf in Pennsylvania—until a more convenient season.

In spite of the fact that this is an "off-year" in politics, it appears that in Brooklyn at least there is more interest than a year ago. A sign of this is the increase in the registration of voters, which has reached 76,179 as against 70,721 in 1874. The question of local reform has been very prominent in Brooklyn for a long time, and this Fall both parties have sought to meet it, each in a manner quite characteristic. The Republicans have nominated for Mayor Mr. Frederick A. Schroeder, former Controller, and a gentleman who deservedly commands the utmost confidence in his integrity and ability. While at the head of the financial department of the city, Mr. Schroeder served the interests of the tax-payers with untiring zeal and with remarkable skill. As an administrative officer he is superior, and his intimate knowledge of city affairs, combined with his firmness and perfect uprightness of character, would enable him as Mayor to do more than any one else possibly could to bring about reform. His opponent is Mr. Rowe, Chairman of the local Democratic Committee, a gentleman of respectability, but whose relations to the ringleaders of his party forbid the expectation that he would be specially useful as a reformer, while his qualifications in other respects will bear no comparison with those of Mr. Schroeder.

The Philadelphia *Press* yesterday published an elaborate statement of prices in the wholesale markets of that city in January, April, and August, 1860, and for the same, or approximate dates, in 1864 and 1875. The object of the comparison was to enable its commercial readers to see how nearly we have got back to "hard pan" in prices, and it certainly throws a good deal of light on that important question. To illustrate some of the deductions that are to be drawn from the *Press'* figures, we call attention to the prices of some important articles for August, 1860, and for August, 1875, as follows: Flour, $5 08 and $5 55 per barrel; Wheat, $1 35 and $1 48 per bushel; Pork, $17 55 and $18 75 per barrel; Sugar, $7 and $7 75 per hundred pounds; Beeves, $6 98 and $5 56 per hundred pounds; Fish, $9 37 and $10 25 per barrel; Cotton, 12½ and 15 cents per pound; Coal, $3 60 and $5 03 per ton. At the date of the quotations for 1875, gold was at a premium in paper, (in which the prices are necessarily stated,) of fourteen per cent. The prices for each date are the average of several quotations given. It will be seen by a little examination that the average prices of the articles enumerated above were lower, when calculated in gold, in 1875 than in 1860. As low prices are an inevitable prerequisite to the resumption of specie payments, this fact is important.

Whatever may be the nature of the local difficulties in the Fifteenth Senate District, it will be a matter for general regret if the election of Mr. Webster Wagner, the Republican candidate, is prevented by them. Mr. Wagner's reputation as a public man is good, and his services in the Legislature are generally recognized. We have frequently taken occasion to point out that the Republicans will need to leave no stone unturned to secure a majority in the Senate—a very important object indeed for them to attain. It will be but poor service to the party or to the State to defeat Mr. Wagner, and whoever undertakes to do so will incur a grave responsibility.

In California an election for State Superintendent of Public Instruction and judicial officers takes place to-day. For the first-named office there are but two candidates in the field. The Republicans have nominated Prof. Ezra Carr, formerly of the Agricultural College, University of California; the Democratic candidate is Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, of the Southern Methodist Church, who has been often in the field for office. As a fair fight is made between the two great parties, the contest will be simpler than that in the late canvass for Governor. Official returns give the following figures for the Gubernatorial tickets: Irwin, Democrat, 61,509; Phelps, Republican, 31,322; Bidwell, Independent, 29,752; Lovett, Temperance, 356. Irwin's majority over Phelps is 30,187, and 70 over all.

OUR NEW BOSS.

John Kelly evidently thinks that it is high time to "wake up" his organs. If they are to retain the great man's confidence, they must do a little more to deserve it than they have lately accomplished. So, on Monday, the poor old *World* published a glowing eulogium upon the Boss, consisting chiefly of the remarks made by the Boss himself in a real or imaginary interview with a reporter of the newspaper. Kelly assures us in this statement that his "emoluments" while he was Sheriff *only* amounted to $150,000, and that he was never in a gambling-house, or a house of a still worse description which he mentions, in his life. What higher standard can the public require for their statesmen?

Yesterday the Kelly twins, the *World* and *Tribune*, followed up the defense of our dear Boss in a still more vigorous manner. The *World*, especially, was almost as lively as it used to be in the days when it was paying us compliments for our attacks on its friend, the other Boss—the deposed Tweed. The corpse has been galvanized into life again. We are not sorry, for surely it deserved better treatment than it has received from "Sammy Tilden," who has taken all his patronage to the opposition shop round the corner. We are treated with a variation on the same old song which the "superb" editor used to sing all through '70 and '71. He even solemnly threatens us with "more" if we do not promise never to mention John Kelly's name again. This editor is a terrible personage—we saw what he could do when we were fighting against Boss Kelly's predecessor, and we tremble to think what will happen if he puts on his war paint again. Every day he had some new charge to bring against us. There was no crime in the Decalogue which we had not committed, and there were several new ones which the editor of the *World* conclusively brought home to us. We published obscene literature. We had forged checks, or robbed a bank—which was it? We had beaten our wives—that of course. We had boiled and eaten our aged mother. Tweed had bribed us, Sweeny had bribed us, everybody had bribed us. The editor, (an "alien from London," with a ticket of leave in his pocket,) had received the present of a house. In the cellar of that house he had massacred his eldest child at midnight. The Union League Club had given him $60,000. The Custom-house Ring had presented him with $25,000 more. That was the sort of story. We have heard it before, and no doubt we shall hear it many times again, with additions and alterations suited to the period. That the editor of the *World* should be capable of saying these things is not surprising; that he should believe we are to be silenced by his vociferous threats of repeating them now, that is, indeed, astonishing. Let him, however, remain under the sweet delusion. He will wake from it in time. With him we have little to do. With his friend John Kelly we have much serious business, and if the people place him as ruler over them, we shall have much more. Let us, then, come to his case at once.

To begin with, we may say that if Kelly has any answer to the charges we have brought against him, we will publish it. But we will not allow him to threaten and bully us in our own columns. He has his papers, the *World* and *Tribune*, at his command—let him go to them. When he wishes to threaten about what he will do to us after election, we shall dismiss him to our advertising columns. But *answers* to the grave charges now recorded against him we will publish. For the rest, the sooner Kelly gets out of his head the notion that we care a straw for all his threats, or for the slanders of his newspaper bravos, the better will it be for him.

Now, what is charged against Kelly may thus be summed up:

First—Apart altogether from the character of the man, he is engaged in reviving a system under which the City has already been grossly plundered, and which must always prove fatal to good government. Success in that effort will practically place the whole City administration in his pocket. That is more power than any man should have, were his character of the purest and were he placed in a position where he could be held responsible to the people for his acts. But

Second—John Kelly occupies a position of entire irresponsibility. He stands where Tweed did, without holding any office in which the corrupt abuse of his authority would render him liable to criminal prosecution. He is the controlling power in the Tammany Society or Columbian Order. For the character of that institution we quote the opinions of William H. Wickham, Henry L. Clinton, and William C. Whitney: "It is undemocratic, dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and inimical to the institutions of a republican government." "There are two organizations in this City professing Democratic principles; one is genuine, the other is spurious; one organization proceeds from and represents the people; the other originated in the dark recesses of a secret organization, and represents nothing but an irresponsible, invisible secret order." The authors of these opinions have changed their minds since 1872, but the facts remain the same.

Third—Supreme in the councils of the secret society which controls the whole machinery of the "regular" Democratic organization in this City, Kelly has been formally acknowledged as the autocrat of the Tammany Hall General Committee. The report on discipline which was formally adopted by the committee on the 24th of July proves this. As recommended by that report, the representatives from three Assembly districts were expelled from the General Committee simply because they gave public expression to their views in regard to the reduction of laborers' wages in a way not approved by John Kelly. This action was defended on the ground that an organization to be strong and prosperous "must have one acknowledged and efficient head," and that no one can be allowed to dissent from his policy without weakening the organization. That may be very good imperialism, but it is surely very poor democracy.

Fourth—The election of the Tammany candidates would, therefore, mean the public acceptance of John Kelly as the irresponsible ruler of this City. This is true in a double sense. Kelly not only assumes the right to control the official action of candidates after they have been elected, but also dictates who shall be the nominees of the organization which he controls. Recorder Hackett would have been renominated by Tammany Hall but for the personal opposition of John Kelly. Mayor Wickham never would have broken his promise to take no action adverse to Douglas Taylor in his absence had he not received orders from John Kelly.

Fifth.—The man who is seeking to obtain absolute and irresponsible power in this City will begin by dictating how its official patronage is to be dispensed. That is a fact capable of very copious illustration. His quarrel with the Recorder is largely due to the refusal of Mr. Hackett to obey his orders about the selection of the officers of his court. His hostility to the Fire Commissioners is due to the fact that he cannot control their appointments, and his desire to get rid of the present Police Board is largely due to the same cause. He stands between Fitz John Porter and the indignation of the masses of his party, simply because the Commissioner of Public Works has implicitly obeyed his orders in regard to the filling of every office in his gift.

Sixth—From the beginning of his public career to the present time Kelly has had the very lowest ideal of the qualities required for the public service. He found James Watson in a subordinate position in the Sheriff's office, and he first advanced him to a place of trust under himself, and then procured his appointment to the responsible position of County Auditor. He knew that this man had been guilty of embezzlement and fraudulent bankruptcy, yet he thought him good enough to practically control the expenditure of millions of public money. Mayor Havemeyer was hardly in office when Kelly applied for an appointment for his friend Richard Croker, a rowdy and election bully of well-established fame. He procured the nomination of the same man as Coroner, with such results as we have lately seen. He interfered on his behalf with the discipline of the Police force, with the administration of justice, and with the safeguards surrounding the care of prisoners. The pay-rolls of the Department of Public Works furnish abundant illustration of his fondness for advancing the lowest class of politicians. Mooney, an ex-prize-fighter, is Superintendent of Streets; O'Callaghan, once indicted for frauds on the revenue, is Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, by order of John Kelly. This entire department, in fact, after being fully "reorganized" under the authority of the man who is working for the power to repeat the experiment in every department of the City Government, is pronounced by a very competent authority to be "fairly reeking with corruption, * * * a foraging-ground where the rum-house politician sends his constituents until the time when they are wanted at the polls, where a ballot is put into their hands to vote this thief into some important office."

Seventh—His standard of official honesty is as low as his standard of official responsibility. He has admitted that during his first term as Sheriff there was no law authorizing him to include convictions in the Police Courts in the returns sent to the Secretary of State. Yet he did include and charge for them, thereby robbing the public of over thirty thousand dollars. He admits that the statutory charge for conveying prisoners to and from the island was seventy-five cents, yet he charged and was paid at one time at double that rate, and at another $1 75, or 133 per cent. more than the legal charge. He defends this swindle under cover of a resolution of the Ring Board of Supervisors; but omits to state that payment was refused by Controller Green of similar exorbitant charges made by his successor, Brennan, and that the latter has never dared to submit the question to a jury, though some $50,000 depends on its settlement. Not content with doubling the legal charge for the conveyance of prisoners, Kelly was accustomed to double their actual number, too. He admits having charged for some 11,000 vagrants committed to the Work-house and Juvenile Asylum, which was as clearly a fraud upon the Treasury as any bogus bill concocted by his friend Watson, and "put through" by his former ally, Tweed. It is hardly necessary to go through the entire catalogue of the charges of corruption with which we have already made our readers sufficiently familiar. The above accurately represent the character of the whole, and are a fair commentary upon the statement of the *World* that John Kelly, immediately after their first appearance, "published the completest possible refutation of them, letter by letter, syllable by syllable."

The official career of John Kelly is a sufficient indication of what we may expect should he be allowed to occupy a position where he would control the expenditure of fifty millions a year. The uses to which he has put his power of patronage in the past are a fair index to the motives which will guide its exercise in the future. His attempts to paralyze the arm of the law for the benefit of a disreputable follower should leave no doubt as to the power which he would claim to exercise over Judges of his own choosing. He already controls the officer who has the selection of Grand Jurors. Let him obtain, in addition to this, a District Attorney likely to act under his suggestions and a Judiciary composed largely of his own creatures, and his efforts to "muzzle the press" are likely to be quite as successful as his attempt to dispose at his discretion of the property and liberties of the people.

STAGE MILLINERY.

It is said that it is becoming a custom for theatrical managers to supply the "full-dress" wardrobes of their actresses. This is dreadful information. We think we can see in the fact, if it be a fact, the seeds of a future revolution among the actresses. Possibly, some astute critic may discover in this practice, provided it exists, another evidence of that decline of the drama over which many aged critics shed so many briny tears. Nevertheless, it has long been evident that the stage was coming to this. Upholstery and scene-painting have put the millinery people on their mettle. The rage for realism extended very speedily from stage properties to stage dresses. Real horses, real flowers, real water, and real dinners and suppers on the stage came in with the modern drama. Point lace, diamonds, and wonderful things in silk and satin came next. Actresses nowadays would turn up their noses in lofty disdain at Mrs. Siddons' cotton velvet robe; the young gentlemen who play in dramas of "contemporaneous human interest" would refuse to endanger their immaculate trousers by sitting on a stage carpenter's sofa covered with an ancient chintz counterpane. On the Chinese stage a horseman is represented by an actor who occasionally cracks a whip behind him and lifts one leg in horse fashion. Our modern *Henry V.* rides the boards on a real beast, which is the most natural performer in the whole company.

It is too late to say a word about the gorgeous rig worn by the actress of the present. It cannot be said that good clothes can conceal good acting. But when we are told that the costly and rich attire of the players is the property of the management, we must confess to a slight shock of dismay. If the lovelorn *Juliet*, hanging over her balcony and maundering to the moon, does not own the white satin dress in which she is supposed to be going to bed, who does? For us, who sit before the foot-lights and take part in the woes and joys of the heroine, it would be better that we should not think of her gear at all; or, if we must, let us believe that the clothes are the property of *Capulet's* daughter. If we must think of the actress, we may fancy that her dress has cost Miss Crummles, for example, a round sum. But to be told that this richness is part of the properties, to be put on and off like the ill-fitting liveries of the hapless youths who figure on the stage as "citizens" or carry off the tables and candlesticks—this is indeed disillusion. One actress who wears on the stage a New-York street dress which resembles a Tyrolese ballet costume, declares in extenuation of her brilliant eccentricities that she is a good dress-maker. And very commendable it is for a hardworking actress to design and make her own dresses. But if this new invention of the theatres becomes generally used we shall be obliged to credit the managers (who are usually men) with taste in millinery as well as with liberality.

Then, too, in the interest of the managers, we shudder to think of the consequences which they will bring upon themselves. Consider a leading actress, pending an engagement, demanding to be shown the wardrobe which she is to wear. Will she consent to put on garments of which the newness has already been appropriated by some other woman? It is more than likely that, like some exacting servant-girls, she will require new furniture to be bought before she sets foot in the house. We know how fatal is the influence which dress in modern social drama has had upon the female mind engaged in playing in it. We know the dear creatures, who insist on wearing diamonds and silks while steeped in poverty, and begging their cruel stage uncles for a bone from their tables. Every play-goer knows the gifted being who ventures out in a theatrical snow-storm in pink satin slippers and real lace hat. If the managers are to furnish these dainty articles, may they not prescribe the conditions under which they shall be worn? Possibly, there is a gleam of hope in this direction, but it is likely that managers dread a rebellion more than they do the most violent of incongruities. If the new dress regulation could be held to mean that, under no circumstances, is a night-gown to consist of a white muslin robe with sixteen flounces, nor a panier be permitted on a Roman vestal, dramatic art would have made a great gain. To "dress the part," nowadays, is to exhaust ingenuity and money in a dazzling succession of good clothes. Possibly, the new custom may result in exhausting the managers, and thus the evil of overdressing will cure itself. Perhaps we need not wait for this conclusion. When an actress' friends cease to say, who is your milliner, and only ask who is your manager's milliner, we fancy that the downfall of the wonderful stage toilet has already begun.

A JOURNALISTIC SHOW.

It is generally understood that at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, special buildings will be devoted to the display of the resources and results of special industries, trades, and arts. Precisely what trades are to be accorded this distinction we are not yet informed. We may assume, however, that there will be a Pork-packers' Palace, wherein the varied permutations of hog will be illustrated, and where visiting crowned heads will be presented with sample sausages and specimen hams, which will demonstrate the development of which pork is capable under free institutions. Since the first oil-derrick ever erected in America has already been announced as one of the curiosities of the coming Exhibition, a Petroleum Pavilion will probably be built about it, and steam presses will be constantly employed in printing certificates of petroleum stock, thus showing our foreign guests how simple a thing it is to create enormous wealth in petroleum mining without defiling the face of nature with oil-tanks and pumping works.

A Philadelphia paper, which is greatly pleased with this special pavilion plan, has conceived the happy thought that the journalists of the United States ought also to have their own building. Having, as it sadly remarks, failed to find "a representative movement on the part of the journalists of the United States to be represented" at the Centennial in a body, it has sought out the Director General of the Exhibition and represented to him that it represents a representative movement on the part of representative journalists who ought to be properly represented. Permission has, therefore, been accorded for the erection of a building, to cost eight or ten thousand dollars, wherein journalists can exhibit themselves and such other "sources and results of an American newspaper" as they may deem worthy of exhibition. The ingenious Philadelphia journal which is responsible for this scheme, remarks that it abstains "from presenting details," since "they present themselves readily, even to the half-thinker." This reticence may be wise, but it is to be feared that it will leave not only half-thinkers but perhaps even five-eighths or three-quarter thinkers very much in doubt as to what the Journalists' Pavilion will really contain.

Of course, it would be easy for each American newspaper to send an editor and a reporter to the Centennial. Neatly arranged around the sides of the pavilion and properly labeled, these would contribute a very novel, not to say appalling, exhibition. They might also be taken down, carefully dusted, and exhibited in a variety entertainment every evening. Each could then illustrate the "sources and results" of his own style of journalism. The *Evening Post* editor might march around in a solemn circle waving its gonfalon of Gov. Tilden. The *Tribune's* editor—who would be announced in capitals in the small bills as the "Only Original Professor of Journalism"—might deliver a beautiful address on "The Art of Swindling Advertisers by False Pretenses, Interspersed with Some Reflections on Silly Billy." Mr. Bowles might be kept in a box provided with a spring, which should shoot him up into view once every fifteen minutes, and leave him exposed long enough for him to nominate Mr. Adams for some new office; and the editor of the *World* might show his skill in turning somersaults—landing, of course, in a nice artificial mud-puddle. But even this exhilarating exhibition would lack the bustle and variety which would be provided in the Pork-packers' Palace, and other special pavilions. Were an effort to be made to show in detail how a newspaper is written, edited, and printed, it would, of course, astonish and interest Philadelphia journalists, but it would be the dullest sort of child's play to the average spectator. The Directors of the Centennial would soon find their Journalists' Pavilion a costly and troublesome mistake. If they should undertake to affix the prices of independent journalists to their labels, envy and dissension would immediately be manifested. They would be forced to incur vast expense in washing and otherwise making the smaller Democratic journalists fit for exhibition, and they would find it difficult to induce John Kelly, Democratic Presidential aspirants, and Wall street speculators, to make the exhibition complete by exhibiting themselves as among the "sources" of American journalism.

That the scheme of putting journalists on exhibition would not add to the attractions of the Centennial may safely be assumed. It would, however, be interesting to know whether it really originated in the brain of a Philadelphia editor, or whether he is merely the mouthpiece of our own Professor of Journalism. The latter individual never loses an opportunity to exhibit himself, whether as a lecturer on journalism, or the Chairman of a dinner in honor of the last foreign music hall singer whom he can induce to submit to a "reception." Could he be put on a pedestal, with his legs nicely adjusted, his eyes eloquently rolled up, and his ears packed away underneath a large hat; and could he be thus exhibited at the Centennial as the only Professor of Journalism—present proprietor, Samuel J. Tilden—his happiness would be complete. But why does he not frankly mention his wishes in the matter, and inform the Director of the Centennial that his proprietor will kindly loan him for the occasion? There is something mean and sneaking in this endeavor to use a Philadelphia editor as his catspaw in the matter. And that, by the way, is probably the precise reason why he has taken that course.

THE TWO BOSSES.

About the same time, and in adjoining City districts which the Bowery separated, the two Bosses entered upon public life. While Tweed as a young man was learning to make chairs in Cherry street, Kelly was being taught grate-setting in Grand street. While Tweed was amusing himself as a runner with Big Six fire-engine, Kelly was Captain of the Carroll Target Guards. Tweed led his fire laddies of the Seventh Ward at primaries, and Kelly dragged his targeteers about the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards upon the eve of elections. In Thompson's Hall, on the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, or at the Bear Tavern in Bayard street, thirty years and more ago, Tweed exercised his faculties in the arts which afterward led to the foundation of the Americus and Blossom Clubs, while Kelly engaged in muscular exercises, the like whereof he has since denounced when practiced by John Morrissey. All these things happened while the Democratic statesmen were young men. Thus each early trained himself to command the services of butt-enders and plug uglies. Whatsoever of politics could be taught in the lower primary meetings, they learned almost together, and so fitted themselves for graduation in the higher caucuses. Both Tweed and Kelly entered the Board of Aldermen about the same time. About the same period, too, they each went to Congress. They ran for Sheriff within a few years of each other's candidacy. Tweed was defeated in his canvass. Kelly was elected in his. While Kelly was plucking the lawyers of term fees, and the County of disbursements for conveying prisoners whom some other authority, at its own expense, conveyed, Tweed, in the Board of Supervisors, was fraternally auditing the Kelly bills. Kelly introduced Watson to Tweed. Tweed returned the compliment by presenting Watson to Brennan and Connolly. Tweed became the Tammany Boss, and fell a victim to his greed for power and plunder. Kelly has succeeded him. But here the comparison ends, for the Statute of Limitations covers the fraudulent claims of Kelly, while Tweed was caught and offered up as a scapegoat.

What the first Boss was we all know. And now the people are asked to put themselves under the feet of the second. Will they do it?

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" was represented at Booth's on Monday evening, and yesterday Miss Kellogg appeared in "The Bohemian Girl." Miss Kellogg's performance of *Arline* was referred to at some length last week, and it is only necessary to say of its repetition that the announcement that the opera would be given again filled the theatre to overflowing, and that Balfe's work was rendered with great impressiveness and amid loud applause. To-night Mme. Van Zandt appears in "Martha," and to-morrow Miss Kellogg promises Benedict's "Lily of Killarney," in which she herself is to fill the principal rôle.

MME. TITIENS IN ORATORIO.

Mme. Titiens will this evening be heard in oratorio for the first time in this country. She will sing in Handel's "Messiah," Mme. Drasdil and Messrs. Wilkie and Thomas being the other soloists, and the choral work being intrusted to the Centennial Choral Union. Mme. Titiens' reputation as an interpreter of oratorio music is world-wide, and mere curiosity would doubtless suffice, under these circumstances, to secure the presence of a large audience.

HERR WACHTEL'S PERFORMANCES.

Herr Wachtel will this evening sing in "The Postilion of Longjumeau." This being the opera in which the tenor first won celebrity, and the one in which his American début was effected about four years ago, the occasion of its revival at present will no doubt be considered as endowed with particular interest. If the crowd at the Academy of Music is as large to-night as it was on Monday, it is to be hoped that some measures will be taken to prevent the scenes of disorder which were then enacted.

THE WHITE-CERVANTES CONCERTS.

Messrs. White and Cervantes, the former a Cuban violinist educated in Paris, and held in high esteem in that city, and the latter a Cuban pianist, last evening gave the first of two concerts—the second occurring to-morrow—at Steinway Hall. Both gentlemen, if we mistake not, are exiles from the ever-faithful isle because of their political opinions, and hence, no doubt, the boisterous enthusiasm with which their appearance was greeted by an assemblage in which Cuba Libre was largely represented. Much of the applause, however, was fairly earned. Mr. White, who is a pupil of Alard, disappointed us somewhat in his master's fantasia on themes from "Robert," in the performance of which a lack of freedom and breadth in difficult passages was observable. In the little piece with which he responded to an encore, Mr. White was more successful, his tone being pure and round, and his bowing good; later on, in Bach's "Chaconne," he showed a mastery of technique which was by no means apparent at first. Mr. Cervantes plays the piano with taste and correctness, and his interpretation of some of Gottschalk's writings and of a fantasia on Cuban airs was particularly happy. The two principal artists had the co-operation of Miss Emma Thursby, who possesses a fine voice, and whose progress in her art is noticeably promising, and that of Messrs. Fritsch and Sohst.

MME. GODDARD'S RECITAL.

A piano recital by Mme. Arabella Goddard, who is to have the co-operation of Mr. Tom Karl and M. Sauret, is set down for to-morrow afternoon at Steinway Hall. Performances of this sort appeal with particular eloquence to the fairest half of the musical public, who, we doubt not, will not overlook on this occasion so excellent an opportunity of enjoyment and edification.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

It should not be forgotten that the present week, at the end of which Gilmore's Garden will be closed to the public, is a gala week at that attractive place of resort. To-night the programme includes, besides the performances of Mr. Gilmore's splendid band, piano-forte solos by Mr. S. B. Mills, cornet solos by Messrs. Levy and Arbuckle, and singing by Mme. Gulazer, Mlle. Anna Simon, and the Young Apollo Club, while Thursday's promise is to the effect that Mrs. Butman, M. Emile Sauret, and Mr. Sohst will take part in the concert. With a Summer temperature, a picturesque scene to look upon, and a delightful programme to listen to, the brilliant season at the Garden is nearing a fit denouement.

SIGNOR ROSSI IN PARIS.

A French correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal on Oct. 3 of the performance the success of which, it is surmised, induced Signor Rossi to break his engagement with Mr. Maurice Grau. The correspondent's letter runs as follows:

Signor Rossi, the famous Italian actor, the friend, fellow student, and rival of Salvini in Italy, made his appearance last night in a mangled version of "Othello" at the Ventadour for the benefit of the French inundation fund. Considering that the actor was playing something like Shakespeare in the land of Voltaire, and playing him in an unfamiliar language, his success was remarkable. The plots of Shakespeare's plays as seen in action only, divested of all the literary glamour thrown over them by the poet, are often either trivial or brutal. "Othello" in the pantomime form has certainly very little to recommend it. In part Signor Rossi's success may be due to the fact that he was playing for a popular charity, and part of it may be due to the recollection of his performance in the same part in the same theatre in 1866. Very little of it is fairly due to the way in which he is supported by his company. The ladies and gentlemen who support him are as weak as those who lately supported Signor Salvini in England, and if this is the company that Signor Rossi intends to play with in New-York and London, he will only be repeating one of the worst vices of the starring system. He is announced to appear at Drury Lane next Easter under the joint direction of Messrs. Hollingshead and Chatterton, and those experienced gentlemen will doubtless see that Mme. Ristori and other eminent "artistes" are engaged to play with him. Signor Rossi is an actor of the same school as Salvini, a school that evidently has as many traditions as many pupils, as English tragic acting. There is as much resemblance between Signor Rossi and Signor Salvini as there is between Mr. Phelps and the late Mr. Macready. They both come out of the same mold. Signor Rossi has more delicacy of conception and treatment than Signor Salvini, but he has not the immense physical force of his rival. He has a fine stage voice, but not such a magnificent organ-like voice as Salvini, nor has he the latter actor's marvelous power of filling the stage with his presence when he is in repose. On the other hand, Rossi is free from the occasional coarseness which disfigures some of Salvini's finest performances. Rossi does much which English playgoers may think violent and extravagant. In his first attack upon *Iago*, he seems as if inclined to bite his face, and he mauls the dead *Desdemona*, after he has discovered her innocence, in a way that is only saved from being disgusting by his evident and sincere agony. Rossi will be at some disadvantage both in New-York and London by coming after Salvini, but as the latter made his chief fame in both countries in *Othello*, it only rests with Rossi to select other effective characters. His merits are sufficiently great to render his appearance in England a matter of the highest dramatic importance, and there is no reason why London should not be as fortunate as Italy in seeing Salvini, Rossi, and Ristori combined in one company and playing together in one piece—"Macbeth," for example—on the same evening.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Hugh W. McNair has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of Livingston County.

The St. Louis *Times* (Democratic) says: "One of the great questions the future will have to solve will be the question of suffrage in cities."

The Republicans of the First District of Monroe County have nominated Willard Hodges for Assembly, and W. Francis Hardick for School Commissioner.

The Republicans in Schoharie County have made nominations as follows: For Assembly, John B. Hoag; Sheriff, John J. Zeh; Treasurer, Z. J. Brown; School Commissioners, J. H. Mattice, Mr. Ostrander.

The St. Louis *Times* says: "The champions of a greenback currency, as opposed to the national bank monopoly and the ruinous scheme of specie resumption, are in no wise disheartened by the result of the Ohio election."

Up to the last moment Gov. Allen insisted that he should be elected by 50,000 majority. Now he says he "had a d—l of a load to carry," and the Ohio Democrats are puzzled to tell whether he means inflation or Cary.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Columbia County nominated ex-Mayor George H. Power, of Hudson, for member of Assembly on Monday. Mr. Power is very popular with all classes, and his election is regarded as certain.

The Newburg *Journal* appeals to the Republican Judicial Convention, which meets in Brooklyn to-day, to insist upon the nomination of Hon. Charles H. Winfield, of Orange County, both by that convention and the bolting Democratic Convention.

The Richmond *Whig* appeals to the Conservatives of the State to remain united, saying that Virginia must do her duty to her sister States of the South. Suppose it were to suggest that Virginia do its duty to her sister States of the Union, just for a change?

The Republican Conventions in the Fourth and Fifth Assembly Districts of Erie County were held on Saturday. Capt. Charles A. Clark was nominated by acclamation in the Fourth, and William A. Johnson was renominated in the Fifth in the same manner.

Hon. John T. Hogeboom, of Ghent, has been nominated for member of the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Columbia County. The nomination is regarded as a very strong one. Mr. Hogeboom is one of the foremost men of the county.

A long series of Republican meetings is announced in Pennsylvania. Among the speakers are Gov. Hartranft, ex-Gov. John A. Dix, (in Philadelphia on Thursday next,) E. Joy Morris, Galusha A. Grow, James Pollock, Senator Scott, Edward McPherson, Gov. R. B. Hayes, and Senator Sherman.

The Republicans of the Second District of Orange County, at their convention, in Middletown, yesterday, nominated F. M. Cummins, of Goshen, Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, and a prominent Granger, for Assembly, and Rev. Frank Fletcher, of Wallkill, for School Commissioner.

It is pleasant to find the New-Orleans *Times* talking thus, in view of the result in Ohio: "To the civilized world is borne the emphatic announcement that the American people, whatever may be their internal dissensions, and whatever the party virulence of an excitable race, upon questions affecting the national integrity are a unit." It would have been more gratifying had fewer votes been given the inflation candidates.

The Republicans of Columbia County have held a large and harmonious convention, and nominated their candidates for county officers. Their ticket, including the names for Assembly and School Commissioners, is composed as follows: For Superintendents of the Poor, Jacob Conklin and Robert Tremper; Justice of Sessions, Abram Ashley, Jr.; Assembly, First District, George H. Power; Second District, John T. Hogeboom; School Commissioners, John Strever and George Vedder.

The Republicans held a fine meeting in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday night, and were addressed by Hon. Alexander H. Rice and Col. W. S. B. Hopkins. Hon. George F. Hoar presided, and in an eloquent speech said that there are five principal things that all desire; first, honest men in office; second, an early return to specie payments; third, to see a kind spirit and patriotic feeling throughout the country; fourth, the rights of all secured in the whole Union; fifth, the introduction of a vigorous economy in public expenditures. Sensibly he looks to the Republican Party for the accomplishment of these great ends.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Gov. Allen's home, says: "The Republicans had it all their own way all of Wednesday, but toward night things began to look a little blue for Hayes, and by Thursday morning Paint street was again crowded with the Democracy. Word was sent out to the Governor, and in he came, pell-mell; rode down Paint street among his friends, saying, 'Boys, we've got 'em after all—I always come in at the last stretch,' and shouts rent the air, and hats went up; but ere long a Republican wave came along and again washed the street of the Democracy. It must have drowned most of them, for they weren't seen again in that quarter."

QUITE TO THE POINT.

From the Evening Mail.

Seems as though we have heard of libel suits against The Times before this. We have not heard of any verdicts being obtained.

The question is not as to whether Mr. Kelly has been guilty of the offenses charged by The Times, but whether any man can be trusted to "run" not only the executive and legislative branches of the Government of this

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

THE STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

For Controller,
FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

For Treasurer,
EDWIN A. MERRITT.

For Attorney General,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
OLIVER H. P. CORNELL.

For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM T. TINSLEY.

For Inspector of State Prisons,
BENONI I. IVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Recorder,
JOHN K. HACKETT.

For District Attorney,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

For Judge of the Superior Court,
CHARLES F. SANFORD.

For Judge of the Common Pleas,
BENJAMIN F. DUNNING.

For County Judge,
HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE.

For Judges of the Marine Court,
CHARLES GOEPP,
JAMES B. SHERIDAN.

For Surrogate,
STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK.

For Coroner,
MORITZ ELLINGER.

For Aldermen at Large,
OLIVER P. C. BILLINGS,
JACOB HESS.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

Marathon	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Smithtown Branch	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Alabama	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Livethead	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Centre Lisle	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Lisle Bethtown	Hon. William Herring.
Newark	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Owego	Gen. Joshua T. Owen. / Col. Anson S. Wood.
Dresden	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Phelps	Col. Albert D. Shaw.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21.

Brooklyn	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Seventeenth Assembly Dist. New-York City.	Hon. Benj. K. Phelps. / Hon. Wm. A. Darling.
Rodman	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Remsen	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Greenport	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Darien	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sag Harbor	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Maine	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Crown Point	Hon. William Herring.
Palmyra	Hon. C. D. Murray. / Hon. William B. Woodin.
Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Dundee	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Warsaw	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Nichols	Col. Anson S. Wood. / Hon. Lyman Settle.
East Bloomfield	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Lisle	Hon. William H. Clark. / Hon. William Vanmaster.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

Cooper Institute, New-York City	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Westernville	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Cambridge	Hon. B. I. Ives.
Henderson	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Bridgehampton	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Byron	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Union	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Ticonderoga	Hon. William Herring.
Wolcott	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Branchport	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Attica	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Spencer	Col. Anson S. Wood. / Hon. C. A. Clark.
Rushville	Hon. Albert D. Shaw.
Lisle	Hon. William P. Fiero.
Virgil	Hon. George W. Hoxie. / Hon. George L. Waters. / Hon. B. T. Wright.
Scipioville	Hon. A. W. Gleason. / Hon. S. E. Payne.
Sandy Creek	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Fairdale	Hon. W. M. McNall. / Hon. John A. Pierce. / Hon. H. A. Jones.
Mott's Corners	Col. J. F. Mines. / William H. Goodwin, Jr.

SATURDAY, OCT. 23.

Schenectady	Rev. B. I Ives.
Great Bend	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Elba	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Conklin	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Woodsport	Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy. / Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Rushville	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Traumansburg	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Perry Village	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Washington Mills	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
West Bloomfield	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Savannah	Hon. William H. Clark. / Hon. J. W. Dunwell.
McGrawville	Hon. George W. Hoxie. / Hon. George L. Waters. / Hon. A. P. Smith.

MONDAY, OCT. 25.

Little Falls	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Oneida	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Wellsville	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson. / Gen. Rufus Scott.
Frankfort	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Sayville	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Castile	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Hartford	Hon. George W. Hoxie. / Hon. George L. Waters. / Hon. B. T. Wright.
Sarlsbg Centre	Hon. A. W Gleason. / Hon. Eisel Wood.
Brodalbin	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Dryden	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Babylon	Major J. J. Couch.
Tyrone	Col. Anson S. Wood.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

Elmira	Hon. Henry Smith.
Lyons	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Redwood	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Addison	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Felton	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Deposit	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Pike	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Columbus Centre	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Plattsburg	Hon. William A. Dart. / Hon. William P. Fiero.
North Hector	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Cuyler	Hon. George W. Hoxie. / Hon. George L. Waters.
Niles	Hon. A. W. Gleason. / Hon. S. E. Payne.
Turin	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Johnstown	Hon. William Herring.
Fish House	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Preble	Hon. A. P. Smith. / Hon. J. E. Eggleston.
Danby	Hon. C. D. Murray. / Hon. Wm. L. Bostwick.
Huntington	Major J. J. Couch.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.

Buffalo	Hon. Roscoe Conkling. / Hon. Sherman S. Rogers.
Hornellsville	Hon. Henry Smith.
Ogdensburg	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Madrid	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Canandaigua	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Watkins	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Coldbrook	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Lansingburg	Hon. William Herring.
Canisteo	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
West Hampton	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Arcade	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Groton	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Constableville	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Saranac	Hon. William A. Dart. / Hon. William P. Fiero.
Willett	Hon. George W. Hoxie. / Hon. B. T. Wright.
Cayuga	Hon. A. W. Gleason. / Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
Union Valley	Hon. George L. Waters. / Hon. A. P. Smith.
Northville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Morehouse	Major J. J. Couch.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

Penn Yan	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Granville	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Gouverneur	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Parishville	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Cohocton	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Orange	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Goodground	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Gloversville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Riverhead	Major J. J. Couch.
Hempstead	Gen. Joshua T. Owen.
Scott	Hon. C. D. Murray. / Hon. George L. Waters.
Lowville	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Chazy	Hon. William A. Dart. / Hon. William P. Fiero.
Owasco	Hon. A. W. Gleason. / Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
Freetown	Hon. B. T. Wright. / Hon. E. P. Fancher. / Hon. H. L. Gleason.
Newport	Hon. J. F. Manning.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

Watertown	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Corning	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Pierrepont	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Havana	Col. Anson. S. Wood.
Southampton	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Wayland	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Champlain	Hon. William A. Dart. / Hon. William P. Fiero.
Cincinnatus	Hon. C. D. Murray. / Hon. George L. Waters. / Hon. J. E. Eggleston.
Salisbury Centre	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Greenport	Major J. J. Couch.
Freeport	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Looke	Hon. T. M. Pomeroy. / Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Copenhagen	Col. T. B. Thorpe.

GOOD CANDIDATES TO ELECT.

MR. CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN AND MR. ISAAC I. HAYES.

The Fifteenth Assembly District is a perfect bee-hive of industry, and quite a large proportion of the bees are German. The Germans in Ohio, and everywhere else indeed, have shown so clear an understanding of the political situation, so thorough a comprehension of the best interests of their adopted country, and so utter a contempt for Democratic threats and allurements, that they can be counted upon with certainty to support a good man in the cause of honesty. The Republican candidate is Mr. Christian F. Tietjen, who is of an excellent old German New-York family, and who is well known in the Fifteenth District, where he has resided for very many years. He is one of those incorruptible Germans, of hard, sound common sense, who cannot be hoodwinked by any device to vote against the interest of the State and City. He is emphatically a rock of safety, not to be stirred by any storm of politics, or any insidious tide of bribery and corruption. If the men of the Fifteenth District want an honest man, without regard to party, and a plain, sensible man, and one who thoroughly understands the interests of the City, they have him in Christian Tietjen. If it should be the good fortune of the State to have many such members as he at Albany, there would be short work made of fraud and increased taxation, and John Kelly's army of political leeches would have to batten elsewhere.

Isaac I. Hayes is the Republican candidate for the Seventh Assembly District. He is a gentleman known not only to New-York but to the whole world, and honored wherever modest merit and heroic sense of duty and unflagging devotion to science are recognized and prized. That he should have received the nomination at the hands of the Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District is not in the least surprising, for it comprises quarters of the City where respectability and capital have been intrenched so strongly that no change has been able to affect them. In their choice of a candidate they have honored him and done honor also to themselves. There is no doubt that he will be loyally supported and triumphantly elected by those who nominated him. It is to be hoped that the solid men of this district will make it a paramount duty to vote for Mr. Hayes personally, and to use their influence over the minds of others to make them vote. Dr. Hayes is such an honest man that his presence in Albany will be as magnetic for good as that of the Democratic tool of Kelly will be potent for evil and corruption. He is also a man of talent, of keen perception, and of ready, fluent address—one who cannot fail to make his presence felt and to do credit to his district.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—CASPER A. BAADEN FOR THE SENATE—GEN. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY FOR ALDERMAN.

The Republican Convention of the Sixth Senatorial District met at Concordia Hall, Avenue A, last evening, Col. Charles S. Strong in the chair. Casper A. Baaden was unanimously nominated for Senator and Gen. Joseph C. Pinkney for District Alderman. Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, ex-Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was born in the Tenth Ward of this City, and is about fifty years of age. His father, Peter Pinckney, was a member of the Common Council from the old Eleventh Ward in 1828, with Judge Roosevelt, Peter Cooper, Philip W. Engs, &c. Gen. Pinckney has had considerable experience in Municipal affairs. He was in the Controller's office under Flagg and Haws, the last-named of whom appointed him Clerk of Arrears. This office he resigned to go to the war in 1861, as Colonel of the Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers. He commanded the post at Annapolis during his three months' service. He raised and equipped the Sixty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and led them to the war. For his services he was brevetted Brigadier General by the President. He was one of the straight Republican candidates for Aldermen in 1872, polling 45,000 votes, but was not elected. His successful colleagues, Republican and Democratic, elected him Clerk of the Common Council, the duties of which he discharged during 1873 and 1874.

Casper A. Baaden, the nominee for Senator, is a flourishing dealer of Broome street. He ran for Alderman last year on the Republican ticket, and is an old and trusted member of the party. He has been a resident of the district for many years, and is popular with all classes.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Third Senatorial District Republican Convention met last evening at Sawyer's Hall, corner of Jay and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, according to adjournment. The convention was called to order by Mr. Sidney Wintringham, one of the Secretaries, and in the absence of A. W. Gleeson, Mr. John Clyne, of the Tenth Ward, was made Chairman. Mr. Parr Harlow, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, said the committee had decided to recommend the name of Col. Cavanagh, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York. Col. Cavanagh's name was received with applause, and he was nominated by acclamation. In presenting Col. Cavanagh to the convention Mr. Harlow said that their nominee was a resident of the Sixth Ward. He had made an honorable record during the war, enlisting as a private and winning his present rank by personal bravery. The convention adjourned, subject to the call of the chair, after appointing a committee of five to wait on Col. Cavanagh and inform him of his nomination.

THE EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Republican delegates of the Eighth Senatorial District met in convention in Brevoort Hall, last evening, Mr. James Lowens presiding. After the roll was called Mr. William A. Darling moved the appointment of a Conference Committee. He thought the convention hardly prepared to make a nomination for the office of Senator; they should unite in an organized effort to defeat Tammany Hall. Perhaps it would be better to meet again next Saturday evening, when, after consultation, they would be prepared to make a nomination—one which would win. A delegate thought Saturday was too far off, suggested Friday evening instead. But Friday evening was objected to, because the grand rally of the Republican Party is to be held in Cooper Institute at that time. It was then agreed that when the convention adjourned it adjourn to meet subject to the call of the chair. The committee was then appointed, and consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Darling, Bullard, Engleson, Watson, Allen, Mennis, Warren, and the officers of the convention.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A well-attended meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at the head-quarters, No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street. After a brief address by A. J. Duganne, Major J. J. Couch was introduced. He made a brief speech upon the currency question and other topics of general interest at present. The recent election in Ohio, he said, admonished us that a question of grave importance was now addressed to the country. It therefore behooved the voters to understand the relation which, in the present canvass, the Empire State bore to its sister States in regard to the great question of currency. After discussing this question at some length, the speaker said that the Republican Party had pledged itself to the true solution of this great question, and deserved the honest support of all citizens in accomplishing it. This support could not be justly withheld when such a ticket was offered for popular indorsement as that recently nominated at Saratoga by the Republican Convention. The speaker concluded by reviewing the past and present history of Tammany Hall, which organization he claimed was but laying plans for the repetition of the corrupt work of 1868, when Hoffman was elected to the Gubernatorial chair by a fraudulent majority of 30,000.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Convention met at Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Third avenue, last night, and unanimously nominated Mr. Rufus B. Cowing for the Assembly. Mr. Cowing is a lawyer, a graduate of Harvard, and has been practicing in this City for ten years. He is an ardent Republican, and has been eight years a resident of the district in which he was nominated.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Dennis A. Spellissy has been offered the Anti-Tammany nomination for Civil Justice in the Seventh Judicial District.

An adjourned meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Republican Convention will be held at No. 63 Ludlow street this evening.

The Republican Convention of the First Judicial District, met at No. 152 Franklin street last evening, and adjourned to Thursday evening.

Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall is urged by his friends for the nomination for State Senator by the Fifth Senatorial Republican Convention to meet to-night.

Every Republican citizen who fails to register and vote helps to elect the Tammany ticket. Remember that the last days for registration are Friday and Saturday next.

George Hencken, Jr., has positively declined the nomination of the Anti-Tammany Democracy for Senator in the Sixth Senatorial District on account of sickness in his family.

Friday, the 22d inst., will be the last day of naturalization. Persons entitled to citizenship should apply for their papers without delay, as there will undoubtedly be a rush at the last moment.

There are at present twenty candidates for the position of Civil Justice of Long Island City, made vacant by the death of John B. Madden in April last. The Board of Aldermen will take action in the matter to-day.

The Tammany Senatorial Convention of the Eighth District met at Brevoort Hall last evening, and it having been stated that Hugh H. Moore positively declined the nomination, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler was unanimously nominated for Senator.

The Anti-Tammany Democratic Executive Committee have arranged to hold mass-meetings in every Assembly district in the City, commencing to-morrow night. A grand mass-meeting to ratify the county nominations is to be held at the Cooper Institute.

At a special meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee, yesterday, the candidates of the different Republican Conventions were indorsed. A resolution was passed directing the Secretary to notify members of the committee of meetings by mail.

The Liberal Republican County Convention met yesterday at Trenor's Hall, No. 1,266 Broadway, and adjourned without nominating any candidates. Resolutions were adopted recommending that Liberal voters should select candidates to suit themselves from both tickets.

The anti-Tammany Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, comprising the City of Yonkers, the town of East Chester, and the late towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, held a convention at Yonkers yesterday afternoon, and nominated John Callan, of West Farms, as their candidate for Member of Assembly.

It is believed that the nomination of Mr. George W. Ellis, of Westfield, Staten Island, as an Independent Democratic candidate for the Assembly, will have the effect of defeating the election of Mr. John Decker, the regular Democratic nominee. Mr. Ellis was the opponent of Mr. Decker at the nominating convention, and claims that he was sold out, and he now says that he will run at all hazards. Mr. Decker has served three terms in the Legislature, but it is considered doubtful if he can succeed this time, as the Independent ticket will probably throw the election in favor of Mr. Kneeland Townsend, the Republican nominee in the district.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the German Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District, was held last evening at Head-quarters, No. 384 Grand Street. Addresses were made by several speakers, and resolutions were introduced by Mr. Abraham Tichner, and unanimously adopted, indorsing the Republican State and County tickets. The mention of the names of Adam Lahr, the candidate for Assembly, and Charles Goepp, nominee for Judge of the Marine Court, and Jacob Hess, for Alderman at Large, was received with great applause. The meeting adjourned to meet on the following Tuesday.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Central Committee met last night at Republican Hall, West Twenty-third street, Col. Joel W. Mason presiding. Routine business only was transacted. Col. Charles Spencer, Chairman of the Committee on Public Meetings, reported that the Chairman of the State Central Committee had generously paid $250 for the use of the Cooper Institute for their mass-meeting on Friday evening. Senator Roscoe Conkling had consented to be present and deliver an address, and it was very probable that Attorney General Pierrepont, to whom he had sent a dispatch, would also be present and address the meeting. In view of the attendance of two such eminent orators, the committee considered it unnecessary to invite any other speakers for the occasion.

THE AMERICAN DENTAL ACADEMY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY—THE PAPERS READ—PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The American Dental Academy assembled in convention at the College of Physicians and Surgeons yesterday, Dr. G. H. Perine, of New-York, in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., of Christ Church. It was expected that Mayor Wickham would deliver an address of greeting in behalf of the City to the guests from abroad. City business prevented the keeping of his engagement, so that the President combined in his address the greetings of the City and of the resident dentists. The address concluded, the remainder of the day was devoted to the reading of essays and addresses relating to dental surgery. Prof. J. M. Carnochan, M. D., of New-York, made some remarks upon the relations of dental surgery to medicine in the past and present. The relations of each profession to the other were so intimate that he was convinced that there is at present too marked a separation made between them. In the afternoon Alfred L. Carroll, M. D., of New-York, read a carefully-prepared paper on "Reflex Nervous Disorders from Dental Irritation." His paper was highly complimented in the discussion that followed. Prof. William A. Hammond, M. D., of the Medical College of the University of New-York, delivered an address on behalf of the medical profession, in which, after speaking of the relations that had existed between medicine and dentistry for the past twenty years, he expressed himself strongly in favor of the union of the two professions in the pursuit of professional studies. A dentist could never attain the greatest success in his profession unless he had a thorough knowledge of medicine. He was therefore opposed to dental colleges as separate institutions. He preferred that a professorship of dental surgery should be attached to medical colleges. Abram Robertson, M. D., D. D. S., of Georgetown, Mass., read an easy on the "Tooth-brush as a Prophylactic," in which he took the ground that the tooth-brush is used altogether too much, and that it were better to dispense with it than to overuse it. In the discussions that followed the essays and address remarks were made by Drs. William H. Atkinson, of New-York, the "grandfather of dentistry;" Frederick S. Howard, of New-York; John M. Riggs, of Hartford; E. D. Miles, of Philadelphia, and W. S. Elliott, of Goshen.

In the evening the regular monthly meeting of the academy was held at the residence of the President, No. 50 West Thirty-fifth street. Dr. E. D. Miles, of Philadelphia, read an essay on "The Preservation of Teeth as a Specialty." He was very severe in his condemnation of stiff brushes and quack powders and washes.

An exhibition of the use of the galvanic battery in cauterization was then given by Dr. Prince and his assistants.

As the session to-day papers will be read by Dr. John M. Riggs, of Hartford, on "Suppuratic Inflammation of the Gums and Absorbtion or that Tissue and Alveola Processes;" by Dr. J. B. Willmott, of Toronto, Canada, on "Pathology and Treatment of the Dental Pulp;" by Dr. C. S. Hurlbutt, of Springfield, Mass., on "Mechanical Dentistry;" by Dr. A. P. Merrill on the "Necessity of Dentists in the Army and Navy," and by Dr. W. S. Elliott on "Physics and Physiology."

THE TURF.

PIMLICO RACES.

FALL MEETING OF THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB—TOM OCHILTREE WINS THE DIXIE STAKES—THE OTHER WINNERS LIZZIE R., CYRIL, AND KADI.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The opening of the Fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico today had but a fair attendance.

FIRST RACE.—Dash of three quarters of a mile, for maidens of all ages; entrance, $15; purse $300; entrance money to second horse. There were twelve to start. Springlet was the favorite in the pools, with O'Neill second, Lizzie R. third, and Keene Richards fourth. Before the start Keene Richards was withdrawn, and so also was Emma G. The following started: Springlet, Lizzie R., Violet, Alecto, Evelyn Carter, Austral, Paladin, Greyleg, O'Neill, and Zest.

Aecto led off, with O'Neill second, and, going up the backstretch, they bunched. On the upper turn Evelyn Carter showed in front, and the others ran together to the head of the homestretch, when Lizzie R. made a rush and took the first position, which she held to the finish, with Springlet second, O'Neill third, and Greyleg fourth. Time—1:20.

SECOND RACE.—Dixie Stakes for three-year-old colts and fillies; two miles; $100 subscription, half forfeit; $1,500 added by the club, of which $1,000 goes to the first horse, $500 to second, the third to save his stake; closed with seventy-three nominations. This was the principal event of the day, and large amounts of money changed hands on the result. The following horses started: Tom Ochiltree, Viator, Joe Cerna, Aristides, Rhadamanthus, Bay Final, General Harney, Ozark, D'Artagran, and Chesapeake. Before the start Aristides was the favorite at $950, with Bay Final at $410, and Rhadamanthus at $400. The owner of Tom Ochiltree was somewhat sanguine, and risked on his chances for success. After three false starts the horses got off well, with Ozark in the lead and the others well up together. At the quarter Ozark still held the front, with Chesapeake second, Aristides third, and the others running close together. At the half mile Chesapeake had gone to the front, with Ozark second, and Aristides third, but before finishing the first mile Aristides went to the front, with Chesapeake second and Ozark third. Down the lower turn and up the backstretch the running was very fine, Aristides still holding his position in front. On the upper turn there was exciting work, and Tom Ochiltree moved forward and was third at the head of the homestretch. Down to the finish the result of the race was in doubt, Tom Ochiltree coming to the front, and Viator, who had held back, contending with him for the prize. Tom Ochiltree finished one length in front of Viator, who led Joe Cerna a neck for the second place, Aristides fourth, and Rhadamanthus, Ozark, Bay Final, General Harney, Chesapeake, and D'Artagnan finishing in the order in which they are named. Time—3:49½. In the French pools Tom Ochiltree paid $102.

THIRD RACE.—Central Stakes, for two-year olds; one mile; $50 subscription, play or pay; $600 added, of which $100 goes to the second horse; twenty-six nominations. In this race P. Lorillard's two goldings, Cyril and Parole; T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. f. by Enquirer, out of Flora, and A. B. Patterson's b. f. by Yorkshire, dam Trinket, started. Lorillard's pair were the favorites, two to one. At the start Cyril led off, with Parole second, Davis' filly third and Patterson's filly last. From the start there was no change in positions. Going around the upper turn Davis' filly pushed up and lapped Parole, but he came away easily and led into the homestretch, where he gave way to Cyril, who finished two lengths ahead of Parole, Davis' filly third, Patterson's filly 150 yards in the rear. Time—1:49½.

The fourth race was for a purse of $600 for the first horse and $100 for the second; two-mile heats, for all ages; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 3 pounds; if 4 years, 7 pounds; if 5 years and upward, 10 pounds. The following horses started: Piccolo, 4 years old; Big Sandy, 3 years old; The Hoaxer, 4 years old, and Kadi, 6 years old. Before the start Big Saudy was the favorite in the pools, selling for $650, while Piccolo brought $600, Kadi $320, and The Hoaxer $110. The horses had a good start, Big Sandy leading off, with Piccolo second, Kadi third, and The Hoaxer fourth. Down the lower turn Piccolo went to the front. These positions were unchanged until going around the upper turn on the second mile, when Kadi ran up and lapped Big Sandy. Down the homestretch all the horses were pushed to the utmost, and the race became very exciting. Piccolo fell back and the contest was between Big Sandy and Kadi, the latter finishing a head in front of Big Sandy, who led Piccolo a length, and The Hoaxer brought up the rear, three lengths behind. Time—3:50½. Second Heat—Before the start for the second heat Kadi was the favorite, selling for $280, while Big Sandy brought $110, The Hoaxer $105, and Piccolo $75. The start was good, Piccolo leading off, with Big Sandy second, Kadi third, and The Hoaxer last. At the quarter-pole The Hoaxer ran up and took the second place, which he held to the finish of the first mile. Down the lower turn of the second mile Piccolo still held the lead, with Big Sandy second, Kadi third, and The Hoaxer far behind. Up the back-stretch Big Sandy went to the front, with Kadi close up to Piccolo, and on the upper turn Kadi took the second place. Down the homestretch Kadi shook himself from Piccolo and the contest was then between him and Big Sandy for the heat, which he won by a head, Piccolo one length behind Big Sandy, and The Hoaxer distanced. Time—3:46½.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

For this, the second day of the meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, there are four races, all of which have numerous entries. The first race is a dash of one mile, for all ages that have not won at Saratoga or Jerome Park since July 24, this year. Purse, $400, of which $50 to the second horse. In this there are eight entries, including Vassal, 3 years, 95 pounds; Weatherby, 3 years, 95 pounds; Springlet, 3 years, 92 pounds; O'Neil, 4 years, 105 pounds; Violet, 3 years, 92 pounds; First Chance, 4 years, 105 pounds; Davis' Baywood filly, 3 years, 92 pounds, and Ore Knob, 3 years, 95 pounds. The second race is one of mile heats, for three-year olds that have not won a sweepstakes race this year at Jerome Park, Long Branch, Saratoga, or Baltimore; $400 to first horse and $100 to second. This will bring out Rhadamanthus, Big Sandy, Arcturus, Charley Cheatham, Jack Trigg, and Gray Lag. The third race is a free handicap for all ages, $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second horse. one mile and three-quarters. There are five entries, viz.: Mattie A., 3 years, 87 pounds; Shylock, 6 years, 115 pounds; Merodac, 5 years, 107 pounds; Warrior, 4 years 97 pounds, and Rambler, 3 years, 84 pounds. The last race will be a trial steeplechase for horses that have not won like race at Jerome, Saratoga, Long Branch, or Baltimore; about one mile and a half. The entries are Osage, 145 pounds; Storm, 145 pounds; George West, 155 pounds; Minnie Mac, 151 pounds; Austral, 154 pounds; Vim, 155 pounds; Boz, 145 pounds, and Busy Bee, 145 pounds. The pool-selling on these events was very animated last night, the pool-rooms being crowded with anxious spectators. The following are the equotations:

MILE DASH.

	Turf Exchange.	Johnson's.
Weatherby	$150	$112
Vassal	65	100
O'Neil	55	48
Violet	20	44
Springlet	70	56
First Chance	35	36
Davis' Baywood filly	20	30
Ore Knob	20	24
Total	$435	$450

MILE HEATS.

	Turf Exchange.	Johnson's.
Rhadamanthus	$100	$120
Arcturus	33	40
Big Sandy	91	85
Charles Cheatham	14	42
Jack Trigg	11	
Gray Lag	10	
Total	$199	$287

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

	Turf Exchange.	Johnson's.
Mattie A.	$100	$100
Shylock	70	88
Warrior	32	68
Merodac	30	75
Rambler	26	69
Total	$258	$370

STEEPLECHASE.

	Turf Exchange.	Johnson's.
Osage	$120	$100
Minnie Mac	66	52
Busy Bee	50	44
Field	100	46
Total	$336	$242

TROTTING AT NARRAGANSETT PARK.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 19.—The Fall meeting at the Narragansett Park opened to-day with a fair attendance. The first race, for three-minute horses, seven starters, was won by Belle, Ben. J. second, Rose Thorndike third. Best time—2:42½.

The second race, for 2:30 horses, three starters, was won by Lizzie Keeler, Colonel second. Time—2:42½, 2:35, 2:37½.

The meeting continues three days longer.

TWO MEN LOST OVERBOARD.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—The schooner Lucy Graham, at this port, from Philadelphia, reports that last Saturday, when off Fire Island, she lost overboard the mate, David Howell, of Morristown, N. J., and a colored seaman of Philadelphia, while hey were furling sails.

IT IS BUT WRETCHED POLICY to allow yourself to drift into an incurable disease by neglecting the earliest and most tractable symptoms. By contentedly waiting for a cold to get well of itself many a one has so damaged the structure of his lungs as to put himself beyond the reach of medicines before being conscious of danger. How much safer on the first indications of a cold to resort to Dr. Jayne's EXPECTORANT, an efficacious remedy for coughs, asthma, and all bronchial affections, and sure to exert a beneficial influence on the organs of the chest.—*Advertisement.*

RUPTURED PEOPLE EVERYWHERE are thoroughly awake to the wonderful efficiency of the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, in soon permanently curing the worst ruptures. Worn easy night and day. Patronized by Government.—*Advertisement*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA. By GRACE GREENWOOD.
THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS; THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.
AN INCIDENT OF THE REBELLION; AN INFIDEL'S DEATH.
THE ITALIAN CAPITAL; A COLONY OF LUNATICS.
HISTORY AND CONDITION OF THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT LOANS.
CHURCHES AND MINISTERS; FOREIGN AND POLITICAL NOTES.
DOES PASTURE EXHAUST THE SOIL? DAIRY FARMING ON LIGHT LAND.
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE; GROWING RYE; PEARS.
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LOWEST PRICES FOR GOOD GOODS.
IMMENSE VARIETY IN STYLES.
ONE PRICE TO ALL.
121—125 Fulton st., corner Nassau st.

To the Consumptive.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Scalp and Skin Diseases and Complaints, dry, moist, and scaly, dandruff, falling, loss, fading, and untimely grayness, moles and warts cured without cutting or leaving scars; also moth patches, freckles, pimply eruptions, unnatural redness of the nose, and untimely wrinkles of the face, by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st.

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Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BURNS—SIMMS.—On Monday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. Stanford Holmes, D. D., ROBERT BURNS and MARY A. SIMMS, all of New-York.

MOORE—TERHUNE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by Rev. T. B. Romeyn, assisted by Rev. Irving Magee, D. D., CHARLES E. MOORE to Miss SARA, only daughter of David Terhune, Esq., of Hackensack, N. J.

WESTCOTT—PATTERSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Oct. 19, by Rev. W. H. Pendleton, WILLIAM B. WESTCOTT to SUSAN, youngest daughter of William C. Patterson, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Oct. 18, EUPHEMIA C. ANTHONY, wife of James Anderson, M. D., in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30 University place, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

CARY.—On the 19th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Burton N. Harrison, MONIMIA FAIRFAX, widow of the late Archibald Cary and daughter of the late Thomas Fairfax, of Fairfax County, Va.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., on Thursday, Oct. 21.

CROOKE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 11, CHARLES CROOKE, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 40 West 46th st., on Wednesday,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., formerly No. 621, a selection of first-class Swedish, French, German, and English servants.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, CORNER 33D ST.—Select servants, all nationalities; also, colored, male and female, for City, country, hotels, and boarding-houses. Lady attending.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN COUPLE, with the highest recommendations, will take charge of a house in the City or vicinity during the absence of owners. Address Faithful, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as chamber-maid and seamstress, or fine washing; the other as plain cook and washing, or general house-work; wish to go together, if required; best City reference from ladies who can be seen; City or country. Apply at No. 1,005 6th av., corner 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, with good reference, for chamber-work and waiting; understands care of silver and entire charge of dining-room; perfectly willing to go to the country, and will try to be useful. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl; is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has excellent reference; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family as chamber-maid, or would assist with fine washing; six years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 233 West 35th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family, or take care of grown children an sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the last place, No. 55 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; four years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 240 East 29th st., second door from 3d av.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND [WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; will make herself generally useful; seven years' City reference. Call or address No. 55 Boulevard, near 64th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR as Nurse.—By a very neat, competent young Scotch Protestant girl, who feels confident she is very fond of children. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; has first-class City recommendations. Address M. C., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 64 East 41st st., corner Park av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a highly-recommended neat young girl to do chamber-work and sewing, fine washing, or care grown children; has two years' reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; unexceptionable references, both City and country; can see her last employer. Call at or address No. 122 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; would be willing to assist with washing; two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objections to a country; best City reference. Apply at No. 161 West 25th st., in the basement of the church.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging, and make herself useful; not afraid of work; best City reference. Call at No. 336 East 36th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a Protestant Anglo-Irish girl as first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid; good reference. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or fine washing; best reference from her last place. Call at 315 East 60th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamber-work and fine washing; has good reference from last place; City. Call at No. 331 4th av., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; will assist with washing; can do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 329 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS OR AS first-class waitress in private family; has ten years' first-class City references. Call at No. 205 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AS chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; a good home more desirable than wages; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 327 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, and will assist at washing and ironing if required. Call for two days at No. 45 East 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 298 5th av., corner 31st st., at her present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' City reference. Call at No. 247 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and assist in minding children; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call or address No. 203 East 39th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid in a private family; is a competent person; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; two years' City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; unexceptionable references, both City and country; can see her last employer. Call at or address No. 122 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objections to a country; best City reference. Apply at No. 161 West 25th st., in the basement of the church.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging, and make herself useful; not afraid of work; best City reference. Call at No. 336 East 36th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a Protestant Anglo-Irish girl as first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid; good reference. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or fine washing; best reference from her last place. Call at 315 East 60th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamber-work and fine washing; has good reference from last place; City. Call at No. 331 4th av., in the store.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS OR AS first-class waitress in private family; has ten years' first-class City references. Call at No. 205 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AS chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; a good home more desirable than wages; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 327 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, and will assist at washing and ironing if required. Call for two days at No. 45 East 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, or waitress, or minding children; has good references. Call at No. 441 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 10 West 33d st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and assist in minding children; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call or address No. 203 East 39th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid in a private family; is a competent person; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Laundress.—By a respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and laundress, or to do laundry work alone in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 608 2d av., between 33d and 34th sts., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, MOST obliging, to do chamber-work and waiting, who knows her work; understands perfectly care of silver and dining-room; is glad to learn ladies' ways; has long references. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; would be willing to assist with washing; two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; understands care of silver and entire charge of dining-room; perfectly willing to go to the country, and will try to be useful. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl; is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has excellent reference; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, or would assist with fine washing; six years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 233 West 35th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family, or take care of grown children an sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the last place, No. 55 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; four years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 240 East 29th st., second door from 3d av.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND [WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; will make herself generally useful; seven years' City reference. Call or address No. 55 Boulevard, near 64th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR as Nurse.—By a very neat, competent young Scotch Protestant girl, who feels confident she is very fond of children. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; has first-class City recommendations. Address M. C., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 64 East 41st st., corner Park av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a highly-recommended neat young girl to do chamber-work and sewing, fine washing, or care grown children; has two years' reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; unexceptionable references, both City and country; can see her last employer. Call at or address No. 122 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; would be willing to assist with washing; two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 44th st.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging, and make herself useful; not afraid of work; best City reference. Call at No. 336 East 36th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a Protestant Anglo-Irish girl as first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid; good reference. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st.

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CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, or waitress, or minding children; has good references. Call at No. 441 West 31st st.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Laundress.—By a respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and laundress, or to do laundry work alone in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 608 2d av., between 33d and 34th sts., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, MOST obliging, to do chamber-work and waiting, who knows her work; understands perfectly care of silver and dining-room; is glad to learn ladies' ways; has long references. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 20 | ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 3
ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct. 27 | SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 10

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1875.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 5:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.

From White Star dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

H. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A.M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$80, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.....Saturday, Oct. 30
AMERIQUE, Ponzols.....Saturday, Nov. 13
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Nov. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Nov. 5 | SWITZERLAND.....Oct. 28
VADERLAND.....Nov. 29 | STATE OF NEVADA.Nov. 17

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND.....Nov. 5 | STATE OF NEVADA.Oct. 24
NEDERLAND.....Nov. 29 | SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 17

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Batt ry place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class iron-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows.

DAKOTA.....Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO.....Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Fort Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Fort Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Savannah.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points south and south-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MARION.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
CHARLESTON.....Saturday, Oct. 23

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 45 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF GALVESTON, Capt. EVANS, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Oct. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Nov. 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 30 and Nov. 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Nov. 2

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MOKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ITALY.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Oct. 23, 1 P. M. | Erin, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
Spain, Oct. 30, 3 P. M. | England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
VICTORIA.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., Oct. 23 | ODER.....Sat., Nov. 6
RHEIN.....Sat., Oct. 30 | NECKAR.....Sat., Nov. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ASPINWALL, and PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS.....Oct. 27.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:

CLARIBEL.....Nov. 6.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 55 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876. $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Monday, Nov. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
Steam-ship COLIMA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA

WILL SAIL FROM THE COMPANY'S PIER No. 53, North River, foot of Charles st., on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. FIRST AND SECOND CABIN AT REDUCED FARES; steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO.....Oct. 27 | NAVARINO.....Nov. 17
HINDOO.....Nov. 3 | OTHELLO.....Nov. 24

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 50 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and at noted Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany, the North and West, with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.

First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.

Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'day, Oct. 13, 2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, Oct. 13, 6:45 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 14, 2:30 P. M.	Thurs., Oct. 14, 7:00 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 15, 3:00 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 15, 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 16, 4:00 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 16, 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 19, 10:00 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 18, 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 21, 1:00 P. M.	Wed'day, Oct. 20, 10:00 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR

Troy and all points North and West—low fare.

First-class passage with cabin berth.....$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom berth.....2 00
Deck passage.....25

The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, $1 50.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M., 23d st., East River, 5:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Cathatine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Oct. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Bethlehem, Both, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamascend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:15, 7:45, 8, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 12:45, 1, 2, 2:45, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

E. K. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M., Naugatuck Railroad at 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 2d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "United Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 8 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Metuchin, Jamesburg, and Sea Girt, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Fulton st., Jersey City, and foot of 5th st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

COMMENCING OCT. 4, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 1, North River, foot Rector st., 10:40 A. M., for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.; 4:00 P. M. for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, &c.

WM. S. SNECHEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and P. M. express trains from Grand Central DePot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE, well-warmed, nicely-furnished room, without board, to one or two gentlemen; first-class house, all modern improvements, and near elevated Railway station; terms $10 per week; breakfast if desired. No. 363 West 22d st.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS FOR WINTER can be accommodated at No. 41 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; location central and desirable; all modern improvements and in perfect order; references.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—SUITABLE FOR gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; gas, closets, &c.; all conveniences. Apply at No. 130 East 13th st., ring third bell.

NO. 108 EAST 24TH ST.—WITHOUT BOARD, a suitable for one or two gentlemen, large, handsome room, second floor, southern exposure, all modern improvements; price low.

A VERY HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, furnished, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, and private bath-room, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 4 West 14th st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST floor, with private bath; also, single room, front, to let to gentlemen, without board; in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms for one or two gentlemen, with bath, steam heat, &c. Apply on the premises.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board; near Broadway and 5th av.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., has pleasant suites of rooms for families and gentlemen, at No. 31 Madison av.

A LARGE, DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM, with private bath, &c., in the apartment house Nos. 220 and 222 5th av.; steam heat.

A COMFORTABLE LARGE FURNISHED room to let at No. 76 West 36th st., top floor.

AT NO. 216 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—Hall room, $3; also small one, $2.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV.—TWO LARGE, NICELY-furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

NO. 33 WEST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of three rooms in private family, without board.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY AND HER SON DESIRE BOARD in a private family. Only parties with unexceptionable references address, stating terms and particulars, PERMANENT, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BElow 20th st., for gentleman, wife, three children, (aged seven, five, and three,) with nurse; three connecting rooms on second floor. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 2,154 Post Office.

WANTED.—A PARLOR AND FOUR BEDROOMS, with board for a family of three adults, three children, and two servants, in a private family or where there are but few other boarders.

No attention will be paid to communications not stating rooms and location. Address G. W. S., Box No. 67 Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY three adults where there are no other boarders, and who are willing to furnish; location between 4th and 8th avs. and 42d and 20th sts.; references given and required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, A. B., Box No. 521 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TWO SUNNY ROOMS, WITH BOARD for family of three, above 14th st., within two blocks of 5th av.; not to exceed $26, including fire, gas, &c. Address, with particulars, M. L. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

SANTA CRUZ, West Indies.

Renowned for salubrity of climate and beauty of scenery.

BULOWSMINDE,

The late palace of the Governor, now open for guests. Terms moderate. For pamphlets, with full particulars, apply to H. K. VAN SICKLEN, No. 133 Nassau st., N.Y.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Will open Nov. 1; steamer will leave New-York, Nov. 4, for Nassau direct; steamers will leave Savanah, Ga., every ten days, and make the trip in less than two days; the temperature of Nassau last Winter did not vary but 4° from 72°, making it the most delightful climate in the world. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FINE LARGE ROOM, with large dressing closet, hot and cold water, and all conveniences, to one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and location first-class; terms moderate. No. 13 West 9th st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent second floor, also parlor and bedroom on third floor, handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS west of Broadway.—An elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also, one smaller suite; references.

NO. 119 MADISON AV.—TO A FAMILY OR party of gentlemen, second floor, four rooms and unusually large bath room, to let, with board or private table.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS ON third floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARD AT MODERATE PRICES FOR THE WINTER.—A party of gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms and board, with all the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 52 East 128th st., Harlem; the house is first-class, and very convenient to boats and cars; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor, also two hall bedrooms on third floor; all the comforts of a home, good table, &c.; parties having occupied these rooms five years, about leaving for Europe, may be referred to. No. 158 West 45th st.

TWO GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD LIKE the comforts of a home, where there are no other boarders, can have a nice front room, second floor, with board, fire, and light, at a low price. Apply to T. F. BRADLEY, No. 340 Broadway.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TWO CONNECTING rooms on second floor, furnished or partly furnished; house in first-class locality and central; would like permanent parties. Address A. B., Box No. 293 TIM

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDES.

TRAGIC END OF A SPORTING MAN.

CHARLES REVERE, A WHOLESALE BUTCHER OF WASHINGTON MARKET, FOUND DEAD IN THE HOUSE OF HIS MISTRESS—STORY OF THE WOMAN—THE RESULT OF AN ESTRANGEMENT AND A QUARREL.

Charles Revere, better known as "Charley" Revere, a wholesale butcher, doing business at No. 41 Washington Market, and residing at the Brower House, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, was found dead yesterday morning at the house No. 165 West Forty-sixth street, occupied by Annie Styles, alias Starrs. The body lay in the parlor of the house, with a revolver bullet through the brain. Revere, who was about forty years old, was well known through the City as a man of rather gay habits and a member of the sporting world. His family for many years have carried on business in Washington Market as wholesale butchers, and some time ago his father retired, leaving him, the only son, to carry on the business. He supplied nearly all the principal hotels in the City, and accumulated a large fortune, no inconsiderable portion of which, it is claimed, he squandered on the woman in whose house he met his death. This woman has a history of a somewhat unusual character. She is supposed to be a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and her real name is said to be Annie Styles. Her sister is now a resident of Philadelphia. Her first appearance in this City was that of a member of the *demi monde* of the highest class. Possessed of unusual attractions, good education, and a winning address, she soon became noted as a representative woman of her kind. Under these circumstances she met Revere, who became utterly infatuated with her. At this time she had a splendid mansion in Twenty-ninth street, furnished with Revere's money, and subsequently removed to Lexington avenue. During the three years of Revere's intimacy with her, it is said that he squandered over fifty thousand dollars in supporting and purchasing jewelry and furniture for her. About two months ago she hired the house in which Revere met his death. It is a magnificent mansion in West Forty-sixth street, one door east of Broadway, and was furnished with imported Parisian goods. In this house she resided with three servants and a little daughter of her sister. About a month ago Miss Styles wearied of Revere's attentions and received the visits of another lover, who is said to be a Democratic politician of some prominence. A gradual estrangement followed, and the tragic affair of yesterday morning formed the conclusion of Revere's intimacy with the woman. Officer Holmes, of the Twenty-second Precinct, while on post about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, saw a colored servant woman rushing frantically through Forty-sixth street, and stopping her asked what was the matter. She answered, "There's been a man murdered at No. 165. The officer at once entered the house, and in the rear parlor found Miss Styles. She was dressed in a white linen wrapper and skirt, and was much excited, having evidently been drinking wine. Her face was covered with blood, and the right sleeve of her wrapper was also blood-stained. The officer saw that she was bleeding from a slight wound on the right temple. In her right hand, she had something clutched, which the officer thought was money. On the floor of the room near the dressing-table lay the body of a man, face down. Officer Holmes said, "What is the matter?" Miss Styles answered, "That man has assaulted me. He said he would shoot himself, but I don't know whether he has or not." Officer Holmes then directed his attention to the man, and turning him half over, saw that he held a 7-inch revolver in his right hand. Not knowing but that the man might be simply drunk, as he could notice any blood, the officer took the revolver out of the hand, and turning the body over, found that the man was dead—shot through the head. The officer at once ran into the street, procured the assistance of Officer Knox, and sent word to the station-house in Forty-seventh street. Capt. Ward and Sergt. Brown hurried to the scene and placed Miss Styles and the servants under arrest. By this time the alarm had quickly spread through the neighborhood, and a large crowd gathered in front of the house, and failing to gain admittance stood in the street, surveying its exterior and reading over the large sign of "Starrs—Dentist," which was on the front of the house. When Officer Holmes re-entered the room he found Miss Styles with a $100 bill in her hand. She said, "This is mine, but you take it. I do not want it, for there is blood on it." The officer answered, "If it is yours, put it somewhere where it will be safe." Miss Styles then placed the bill in the bureau. Capt. Ward, on searching the room carefully, could discover no evidences of a struggle. The chairs and other articles of furniture were apparently in their accustomed places. Near where the body of Revere was the Captain found bills amounting to $28, which were scattered on the floor, and under the bed discovered Revere's Jurgensen watch and chain, the watch badly smashed. On Miss Styles being taken to the station-house she informed Capt. Ward that she had known Revere about three years. On Monday she went to Jerome Park races, and there met Revere and a number of other acquaintances. She drove into the City with him, and after having supper drank wine at various places, returning home at an early hour yesterday morning. Revere was very much intoxicated, and wished to remain all night. She refused, and said that if he did not occupy another room he would have to leave the house. He grew very violent, and taking his revolver out, struck her with the butt end of it, cutting her face. He then apparently repented of this violence, and taking off his watch and chain, threw them and his money into her lap, saying, "Here, take all I have. You are the only woman I love in the world, and if you abandon me I don't want to live." She threw the money and watch and chain on the floor, saying, "You have insulted me. Leave this house." Revere then put the revolver to his head and fired. After she had made this statement, she sent for Mr. Smith E. Lane, Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Seventh District, who arrived soon after, and manifested an unusual interest in the case, refusing to allow Miss Styles to make any statement, and endeavoring to suppress all information from the reporters. Mr. Lane claimed to act as counsel for Miss Styles. Coroner Croker was notified, and on arriving at the station-house impaneled a jury. Deputy Coroner Macwhinnie made a post-mortem examination of Revere's body, and found that the ball, which entered an inch over the right ear, had passed completely through the brain and fractured the skull on the left side of the head. It was at first decided by the Coroner to lock Miss Styles up in the station-house, but he subsequently allowed her to remain at her residence in charge of Officer Holmes. An inquest will be held in the case this morning at 11 o'clock, when some startling developments may be looked for.

A SERVANT GIRL TAKES POISON.

A YOUNG IRISH GIRL ENDS HER LIFE—SHE WOULD RATHER DIE THAN LIVE DISGRACED.

Ellen Maloney, a young Irish girl, committed suicide on Monday night, under the most distressing circumstances, at the residence of Mr. Moses G. Wilder, No. 313 Raymond street, Brooklyn, where she was employed as a domestic. In September last the girl was introduced to a man named John Clyne, who, as she alleged, accomplished her ruin by violence, and afterward, in order to prevent prosecution, promised to marry her. Clyne refusing to carry out his promise, the unfortunate girl became nearly mad with grief. She told the story of her wrongs to Mrs. Wilder. That lady, having found the girl to be honest and faithful, did not turn her off, but advised her to have Clyne arrested. The girl took the advice of her mistress. The examination in the case took place on Monday morning in Justice Walsh's private office, and Clyne was discharged, the evidence, in the opinion of the Judge, not being sufficient to establish the serious charge preferred. An attempt was made during the examination to show that the previous life of the girl had not been chaste. At the close of the examination she sobbed bitterly. On going home she threw herself on the floor before her mistress and said she could not live to bear the disgrace put upon her. After some time she became calmer, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Wilder went to a lecture, leaving her in charge of the children. At 8 o'clock Ellen put the children to bed, and then retired to her own room, dressed herself in her best clothes, and after writing the following letter, which she placed in the leaves of her prayer-book, swallowed a dose of strychnine:

"God have mercy on my soul. Tell John Clyne to look at me. Ask father and mother to pray for me. Don't strip me. Bury me as I am. God have mercy on my soul. Pray for me. God have mercy on my soul."

In dying the unfortunate girl suffered great agony, her groans awakening the children. When Mr. and Mrs. Wilder returned from the lecture they learned from the children of the groans proceeding from the servant's room. On going there they found the girl dead. Ellen Maloney was but twenty years of age, and is said to be respectably connected in Ireland, which country she left eighteen months ago.

THE CITY WATER BONDS.

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday Alderman Lewis called up the resolutions authorizing the Controller to issue Croton main stock to the amount of $250,000, to enable Commissioner Fitz John Porter to enlarge and extend the water supply.

Mayor Wickham, who presided, asked Commissioner Porter if there were any outstanding claims against the proposed fund, and the Commissioner replied that there were very few charges against it. The Commissioner subsequently stated that a portion of the amount was absolutely necessary, so as to protect the City during the coming Winter. Many complaints, he said, had been preferred by persons residing on Fifth avenue that pumps had to be placed in the second and third stories of houses in that thoroughfare. He thought it would be necessary to have new stop-cocks used all over the City, so as to prevent breakage and enable the department to furnish a sufficient supply of water. He believed, however, that $100,000 would be sufficient to carry on the work until the beginning of next year.

Alderman Lewis then moved that bonds to the amount of $100,000 be issued.

After some remarks from Controller Green in opposition to the issue of the bonds, the motion was adopted.

The estimates for the various departments for 1876 will be taken up by the board on Friday.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

CONVICTION OF JACOB STAUDERMAN—SENTENCE TO BE PRONOUNCED THIS MORNING.

The case of Jacob Stauderman, indicted for murder in the first degree, in having, on the evening of the 19th of April last, shot Miss Louisa Seidenwald, who had rejected him as a suitor, was continued yesterday in the Court of Over and Terminer, before Judge Barrett. The defense was opened by Mr. Howe, who claimed that the defendant was a poor, miserable imbecile, who was insane at the time of the shooting, and had given evidences of an unsound mind since. Testimony was introduced by the defense to the effect that Stauderman's mother was subject to epileptic fits, and had died in one, and that he had, when a boy, been of weak intellect; that he had fallen from a barrel, on his head, when young, and had afterward acted foolishly, and had been exempted from conscription on that account, and that he had acted very strangely since his incarceration in the Tombs, talking wildly and incoherently and crawling about on his hands and knees.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in summing up, contended that there was no evidence to show that Stauderman did not fully know what he was doing at the time he shot his victim, and that the act was the result of deliberation, inspired by jealousy and revenge. After being refused by the girl he had threatened that he would shoot her. When told that this would be murder, and he would be hanged for it, he had replied that he would not, for he would shoot himself. He had secreted himself in a doorway, watching his victim, as she stood on the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, and had skulked up behind her, presented the pistol to the back part of her head and fired, killing her instantly. He was seized by a man named Brown, with whom he struggled and from whom he escaped. He ran away, was pursued and arrested, but threw away the pistol before he was caught and, in answer to a question by the policeman who arrested him as to why he had shot the girl, replied "I did it because she fooled me." This uncontradicted testimony, Mr. Rollins argued, clearly established motive, deliberation, intent, a thorough knowledge of the nature of the crime, and an attempt to avoid its consequences. As to his actions in the Tombs, Mr. Rollins characterized them as cunning subterfuges.

Judge Barrett charged, in substance, that if Stauderman knew what he was doing at the time he fired the shot, and that his act was wrong he was sane, in a legal sense, and responsible for his act. The jury should not confound passion with insanity. Passion was no excuse, nor was simple feebleness of intellect, if knowledge of the nature of a crime committed existed in the mind of the perpetrator, and an intent existed to commit it. If, from all the circumstances of the case, the jury concluded that there was a reasonable doubt as to the defendant's sanity, he was entitled to the benefit of that doubt. During the summing up and charge, Stauderman sat with head bowed down and his eyes cast on the floor, looking the very picture of hopeless misery.

The jury retired at 6:20 o'clock last evening, and after a little more than a quarter of an hour's absence returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree, which Stauderman received with stolid indifference.

At the request of his counsel, sentence was postponed until 11 o'clock this morning. No exceptions, beyond the challenging of the array of jurors, were taken during the trial, and the result was apparently anticipated by all.

MEETING OF THE ANTI-TAMMANY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democracy held a conference yesterday morning, and met last night at the Everett House. The declination, by S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., of the nomination of the Republican and Anti-Tammany Parties for Surrogate necessarily occasioned some trouble in the finding of a candidate who would be entirely acceptable to the opposition to Tammany Hall. To increase the difficulties of the situation somewhat it was found yesterday that Benjamin F. Dunning, Esq., also declined the nomination for Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, on the ground of pressing business engagements. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Ira Shafer, Ruins F. Andrews, and Judge Spaulding, conferred with several prominent members of the Republican Party last night, and subsequently reported to the Anti-Tammany Executive Committee that there was a probability that Messrs. Van Schaick and Dunning might be induced to run, and that if they did not candidates would be substituted for them who would be satisfactory to both parties. Among those who were mentioned last night as likely to be nominated if Messrs. Van Schaick and Dunning persist in declining the honors tendered them, are William C. Traphagen, Esq., for Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Charles Creery, Esq., of Harlem, for Surrogate.

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The adjourned Anti-Tammany Senatorial Convention of the Seventh District met last evening at Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, and unanimously nominated Mr. Joseph A. Monheimer for Senator.

The Anti-Tammany Convention of the Eleventh Assembly District met last evening at the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street and nominated Mr. Michael Jacobs for Assembly. Mr. Jacobs is a lawyer, and has never before been a candidate for political honors.

Bryan Reilly and Thomas Wild were nominated for Aldermen last night by the Anti-Tammany Aldermanic Convention of the Fourth Senatorial District. The convention in the Fifth District nominated Col. Max Friedman and John H. Seaman for the same offices. In the Sixth the convention made only one nomination, that of George S. Scully, and appointed a committee to report to another meeting to be held on Saturday. In the Eighth District, which has three Aldermen, the convention nominated Matthew J. Coggey, Thomas Carroll, and John Bussing.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The Democratic primaries for the nomination of Aldermen and Supervisors were held in the different wards of Brooklyn last night, with the following result:

Aldermen—First Ward, no meeting; Second, George H. Sterling; Third, Morris Reynolds; Fourth, Robert Black; Fifth, Henry Corr; Sixth, James Kane; Seventh, Lawrence Hoft; Eighth, John McIntyre; Ninth, Daniel O'Connell; Tenth, Simon Gunder; Eleventh, Daniel Van Nostrand; Twelfth, James Donovan; Thirteenth, no meeting; Fourteenth, Thomas J. Kenna; Fifteenth, Joseph Wilkeson; Sixteenth, Charles C. Wagner; Seventeenth, John Sheehan; Eighteenth, Horatio Balderston; Nineteenth, no primary; Twentieth, William E. Sprague; Twenty-first, no return; Twenty-second, Michael Bennett; Twenty-third, no primary; Twenty-fourth, George Jennison; Twenty-fifth, James T. Easton.

Supervisors.—First Ward, no meeting; Second, Patrick Breslin; Third, Charles Lutz; Fourth, George C. Sexton; Fifth, Andrew P. Coats; Sixth, John B. Byrnes; Seventh, Brewster Wood; Eighth, Henry F. Steckivers; Ninth, Henry Hawks; Tenth, John L. Moran; Eleventh, George R. Baldwin; Twelfth, Robert O'Donnell; Thirteenth, no meeting; Fourteenth, James Tierney; Fifteenth, Thomas Farrell; Sixteenth, William Zink; Seventeenth, Mathew W. Dalton; Eighteenth, George G. Brown; Nineteenth, no meeting; Twentieth, John B. Norris; Twenty-first, no returns; Twenty-second, Abraham Manderville; Twenty-fourth, Henry Steers; Twenty-fifth, Philip Sullivan.

THE BROOKLYN RING PROSECUTIONS.

The fact was mentioned in THE TIMES on Sunday that a number of the best men in Brooklyn, irrespective of party, were collecting evidence against certain members of the Brooklyn Ring, which, when put in proper shape by counsel, would be submitted to Gov. Tilden. The gentlemen engaged in this work have been very reticent concerning their method of procedure, but every precaution has been taken to prevent any miscarriage of justice. Collecting the necessary evidence and arranging it in form has cost much in time and money, and it is said that to carry out the objects in view more than $14,000 has already been subscribed. It was rumored yesterday that the evidence collected had been laid before Gov. Tilden, and that he was expected to take decided action in a few days. The principal reason that secrecy has been maintained thus far is, that the gentlemen having the matter in charge feared that the Ring men would frustrate their efforts by a lavish use of money.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' DECLINATION.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* prints Senator Edmunds's letter declining the United States Circuit Judgeship. It reads thus:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: With your kind indulgence I have taken time to consider the very flattering proposal of the President to name me for the place made vacant by the death of Judge Woodruff. It is now with a sincere regret that I find myself constrained by decisive considerations to decline it. The salary is so meagre that it, together with my very modest private income, would scarcely suffice to enable me to live with my family in the City of New-York, where the largest part of the duties of the office must be performed. I feel that the public interest requires that the new Judge should begin his labors very soon and be able to prosecute them steadily. Just at this time I greatly fear that I should not be physically equal to the task. As far as I can learn, also, I find, as you predicted, that generally my constituents think I ought at present to continue to perform the duties with which they have honored me. These are the reasons which make it seem right, on the whole, that I should not take the place. I beg the President and yourself to believe that I am not ungrateful, and that I prize his and your good opinion among the highest of honors. Thanking you most earnestly for your kind consideration and indulgence, I am, as ever,

Very truly yours,

(Signed,) GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Attorney General.

THE POLICE SYSTEM.

THE EVIDENCE GIVEN YESTERDAY.

ELECTION FRAUD CASES—FORGED BOND CASES, AND HOW THE CENTRAL OFFICE DETECTIVES WORKED THEM UP—THE INDICTMENTS OF COMAN, NORTON, AND WELSH.

The Assembly Special Committee on Crime in this City resumed its session yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. There were present Messrs. Campbell, Hess, and Dessar. Mr. Townsend, counsel to the committee, was absent from illness. Col. George W. Wingate was the first witness examined. He testified that in the Autumn of 1873 he was retained to examine into election frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by Commissioners Charlick and Gardner by removing the Inspectors of Elections; he preferred charges against 100 election inspectors and deposited them with Mr. Clarke, the chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office; he saw Mr. Phelps on May 5, 1874, and stated to him that it was his opinion that indictments could be found on all the counts; Mr. Phelps thought that no offense had been committed for which indictments could be found, and that the Grand Jury would not return them for trial if indictments were sent before them; he induced Mr. Phelps, however, to bring them before the Grand Jury, and on the 30th of the same month indictments were found and sent to the District Attorney's office. Charlick and Gardner were tried, and were convicted on the 29th of June following. The indictments against the other 100 men were never sent to the Grand Jury. Mr. Lyons wished to have Commissioner Duryea included in the indictment, although no charge had been brought against him. In several instances, the witness said, witnesses before the Grand Jury in election cases were told to go for the day, as their cases would not be called, and afterward the cases would come up. He said that the Police Commissioners were accused of engaging in a conspiracy against the purity of the ballot-box in a number of election districts, and that the decision of Judge Brady in the case of Charlick and Gardner was unanimously affirmed in the Court of Appeals.

EVIDENCE OF MR. GEORGE H. BANGS.

Mr. George H. Bangs, General Superintendent of the National Detective Agency, was next examined. He testified that in the Autumn of 1874 forged bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, to the amount of $15,000, were placed on the market in Philadelphia, and that he was employed to investigate the case; he arrested an insurance agent named George F. Hilt, who confessed his connection with the forgeries, and stated that he was a confederate of Robert H. Wishart and George Myers, alias Miles and Bliss; Hilt was sick at the time, and the witness left him at his house under a watch; the day following a party of New-York detectives, consisting of Capt. Irving and Detectives Sillick, Doyle, Farley, Dusenbury, and Keirns, went to the house and attempted to take Hilt to New-York; they were accompanied by Mr. Reed and an ex-secret service officer and a man named Battersby. At the railroad station, however, they were prevented from taking Hilt to New-York by two officers belonging to the witness. The New-York detectives had no warrant, but pretended that they had a United States warrant. He said he had no doubt that the attempted abduction of Hilt by the New-York detectives was for the purpose of screening the parties who were connected in the forgeries with him. In the Summer of 1873 a large quantity of Buffalo and Erie and New-York Central forged bonds were put into the market in this City, amounting in the aggregate to $300,000; Mr. Pinkerton's agency was employed by the District Attorney to investigate the matter; Andrew L. Roberts, Valentine Gleeson, and "Steve" Raymond were arrested by them; the latter was brought from Europe; Roberts was tried, but the jury disagreed; judgment was obtained in a civil suit, however, against Roberts and Gleeson and their wives, the chief witness against them being Spence Pettis; the complainants in this action were the National Trust Company, on whom they passed $30,000 of the forged bonds. In his confession Pettis stated that the forgeries were planned with the knowledge of Capt. Irving and Detective Farley, who were, according to his statement, promised a percentage on the profits. The names of Roberts and Gleeson were published in the papers the morning after their arrest, and he believed that this was done for the purpose of giving warning to their confederates.

Mr. Bangs was questioned in regard to the Bank of England forgeries in the Winter of 1873, and he stated that his agency was employed by Messrs. Blatchford, Seward, Griswold, & Da Costa, the American solicitors of the Bank of England. They procured the arrest of Austin B. Bidwell in Havana and were looking out for George McDonald alias Livingston, who was expected by the Thuringia. The solicitors wanted to obtain an attachment against McDonald, and Capt. Irving having stated that he had instructions from the London Police to assist the solicitors allowed him to go down to meet the Thuringia for that purpose, but the Police force was so corrupt at the time that two Deputy Sheriffs were employed to accompany Irving and his detectives. They met the Thuringia in the bay, but the Deputy Sheriffs were not permitted by Irving and Farley to go on board. McDonald afterward confessed that he was induced to pay over a large sum to the detectives. McDonald had a little book, in which copies of all his letters were kept, and in this a copy of one was found addressed "Dear Farley," inclosing $400. This letter was mailed and registered at Charing Cross, London. During the time Bangs had charge of Bidwell at Havana the latter sent dispatches to Irving, which were intercepted, and found their way to the Police Commissioners. One of these instructed Irving to inform "George Mc——" of his arrival there, and asking him to forward his letter to him, (McDonald,) adding that it was highly important. This letter was signed by Mrs. Bidwell. The detectives, he believed, were without moral character and totally unfit for their work; they were more corrupt than the detectives of London or Paris. He believed the detective force should not be chosen from the patrolmen, but from a more intelligent and respectable class. They should not be known to the Police even in their own immediate neighborhood. He also believed that the ward detectives should be done away with, and that the reward system should be discontinued, since it created jealousy and induced officers to get jobs put up.

EVIDENCE OF HENRY C. ALLEN.

Henry C. Allen was then examined. He stated that he had been connected with the District Attorney's office in January, 1858, when Mr. Blunt was District Attorney, and afterward when Mr. Waterbury filled that office; he was well acquainted with the prosecution of criminal cases, and was familiar with the proceedings of the Police Magistrates; the principal reason why crimes were not suppressed in New-York, he believed to be owing to the fact that the magistrates were either grossly ignorant or corrupt. The statute binding magistrates to bind witnesses over to prosecute was mandatory, and yet it was seldom complied with. If this were done it would stop the arrangements so commonly made between the prosecutor and the criminal by petty lawyers, who lived by compounding felonies. Very little attention was paid to bail bonds, and in many cases bonds were accepted which were worthless. Our criminal law was as perfect as was possible, but the trouble was that we had not zealous officials to carry it into operation. Another powerful means of suppressing crime would be to have the examination of prisoners made immediately and the punishment inflicted without delay. The Magistrates often tried cases which did not come within their jurisdiction. After the evidence for the prosecution the Judge should be required to take the prisoner aside and ask him what he had to say in his own behalf. The Magistrates seemed to think that when the criminal waived examination that was a sufficient reason for postponing the trial. Justice in New-York under the present system, he said, was without a sword. The theory of the Magistrates was that whoever was bailable was so by right, and in cases of burglary he had known instances where the burglar was admitted to less bail than the amount of property he had taken. The Magistrates also tried gambling cases and various other cases in Special Sessions, but they had jurisdiction in very few of them.

The witness was then asked about the Buffalo and Erie trade at the District Attorney's Office by parties who had been swindled by these frauds. The Central Erie Railroad forgeries. He said that complaints Office detectives were on the case, and they kept coming to the District Attorney's Office day after day reporting what they called progress. He had no confidence in these detectives, and he suggested to Mr. Phelps that if justice was to be done they should employ other means of detecting the forgers; he saw Pinkerton, and asked him whether he could find these parties; he replied that he did not know; the day following he came to the office, and told him he thought his men could find them, and a few days afterward they took them into custody. Besides the principals in these forgeries they arrested the men who executed the seals, but it was deemed best that nothing should be known of that fact. These men were accordingly concealed and the Central Office detectives did not know of their arrest. During all this time the detectives from that office were coming to the District Attorney's office to report progress, and one day Capt. Irving stated that he had information which led him to believe that these men were in Quebec, and asked if he should go there; sometime afterward a detective came to the office who told him that he had orders from the Captain not to interfere with him in arresting those bond forgers; he received a sworn statement at the time the detectives were working up this case, that Capt. Irving was seen in conversation one evening with one of the principals of the gang of forgers, and that the Captain pulled down his hat to hide his face when this man passed him; he gave it as his opinion that the detectives not only covered up the track of criminals, but instigated them to commit many of their crimes.

Mr. Allen was then questioned about the working of the District Attorney's office. He said Mr. Lyon had charge of the election cases, except that the witness drew all the indictments; as far as he knew Mr. Lyon never assumed any special charge of the gambling cases.

Q.—What were these indictments for, Mr. Allen? A.—They were indicted for implication with the Ring frauds, in connection with the Court-house, for receiving money under false pretenses.

Q.—Did you draw the indictments? A.—I did; I was associated with Mr. Peckham.

Q.—Now, Mr. Allen, what became of these cases? A.—Well, up to the time I left the office, nothing was done with them; the bail was forfeited.

Q.—Did you have a good case against Norton in your judgment? A.—Yes, in my judgment I think I had.

Q.—You took out a bench warrant against him? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—I gave the warrant to an officer; I have forgotten who he was.

Q.—Was it one of the detectives attached to the District Attorney's office? A.—I don't know; I have forgotten who it was.

Q.—Was Norton arrested? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you get a report from the officer? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever hear any reason why he was not arrested from anybody? A.—Well, no, Sir.

Q.—Was anything ever said to you by anybody in the District Attorney's office as to the reason he was not arrested? A.—I beg to be excused from answering that question.

The Chairman having informed the witness that he was bound to answer, Mr. Allen said that if he was to answer the question he wished to do it in such a way that no false conclusion could be drawn from it.

Q.—State it fully? A.—Well, Sir, this bail was forfeited in the election of 1873. Some time previous to the election I had information that a bargain had been made between certain prominent politicians of New-York to the effect that if Mr. Norton would go down to his district and use his best exertion to elect a certain party to the State Senate he would be protected against any prosecution. I was satisfied it was true from the source I received it, and when the bench warrant was issued I received information that Norton was concealed in the house of one of these men who made this bargain, and was carrying out his part of the plan. I directed the officer to go to the house and make a search for him. Shortly after the officer left I was taken to task by one of the Secretaries.

Q.—Who was that? A.—Mr. Lyon; I was told that I would get my fingers burned if I did not take them out of that.

Q.—Any further conversation? A.—I have had no further conversation with Mr. Lyon; he was quite decided about it.

Q.—Was anything said between you and Mr. Phelps? A.—Not previous, but subsequently I reported this to Mr. Phelps.

Q.—Did he say anything? A.—Nothing I can recollect; he did not give me any great satisfaction about it.

Q.—Did you then feel yourself bound to desist in carrying that bench warrant into effect? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did Mr. Phelps ever take any other steps? A.—Not that I know of.

Witness then stated that he knew nothing about Coman, except that he disappeared about the same time Norton did, and that he heard he also came back to the City.

The Chairman informed Mr. Allen that he would be called again before the committee, and the session was then adjourned.

LONG ISLAND BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION BEGUN YESTERDAY—SECTARIANISM IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS CONDEMNED.

The first meeting of the ninth annual session of the Long Island Baptist Association was held yesterday morning in the Central Baptist Church, corner of Eighth and South Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. The number of churches represented was twenty-four, and the house was well filled with the friends of the association. William A. Richardson was elected Moderator, A. G. Lawson Clerk, and John Westervelt Treasurer. In the absence of Mr. Richardson, Rev. Mr. Thomas, of the Nassau Street Church, was chosen Moderator *pro tem.* Mr. Thomas also preached the annual sermon. The remainder of the morning session was occupied with the reading of letters from the various churches.

During the recess the Woman's Missionary Society of the Long Island Baptist Association held a meeting, Mrs. F. E. Goodrich in the chair. The session was opened with the usual devotional exercises, after which Rev. E. D. Stevens, missionary from Burmah, delivered an address on the question "How may the Christian women in the Baptist Churches of the United States of America most successfully convey to Burmese women the enlightening and elevating influences of a pure Christianity?" The President gave some facts in reference to the number of circles of which the Woman's Missionary Society was composed, and followed the statement with an earnest appeal that more circles should formed, and urged that more women in the Baptist churches of Long Island might be enlisted in missionary work. In conclusion she announced that a woman's meeting would be held on Thursday at the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church, and would be addressed by Mrs. Luther, returned missionary from Rangoon, Burmah.

The afternoon session of the Association was called to order at 2 o'clock, and the Moderator appointed the usual standing committees. The afternoon was taken up in reading letters from the different churches composing the Association. The only incident to vary the monotony of the reading was the sentiment expressed by the Central Baptist Church of Brooklyn in reference to the open communion question, in which the church asserts its fidelity to the close communion principles, and denied that many of the members had ever, to their knowledge, sat down to the communion table with unbaptized Christians, or invited any such to sit down with them. This announcement created quite a sensation, but no remark. The reading of letters was concluded, and the total membership of the churches represented in the association was reported at 8,929, against 8,929 last year. This diminution may be accounted for by the fact that four churches which were last year represented are this year absent—the Lee Avenue and Gethsemane, from which the association withdrew the right hand of fellowship at its last session; the Port Jefferson Church, which withdrew on account of the exclusion of the two others, and the Clinton Avenue Church, which has been disbanded. These churches had a total membership last year of 809. The total contributions reported was $209,568 58.

The Committee on Admission of New Churches reported in favor of admitting to the association Trinity Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Hodge, Pastor. Their report was adopted and the letter of that church read. The Moderator extended the right hand of fellowship to Rev. Dr. Hodge and welcomed him as one of the oldest Baptist ministers in Brooklyn who had preached the faith long before any Pastor present had done so.

The evening session was called to order at 7:30, the Moderator, Mr. Richardson, presiding. After the usual devotional exercises, a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, who had been appointed to address the association, his text being the thirteenth verse of the one hundred and sixteenth Psalm, "I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord."

Rev. Mr. Reid offered a preamble and resolution, speaking of our common schools as admirably adapted to the genius of our Government and institutions, and protesting against any and all attempts to subvert them, and against all appropriations of public money to sectarian schools, and all use of school property for purely sectarian purposes. They were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

A set of resolutions on the subject of the Centennial Educational Fund, which is being raised in the Baptist denomination, was also offered by Rev. Mr. Reed. The resolutions were similar to those passed by the New-York Baptist Association, and were supported by Rev. Mr. Simmons, Rev. Mr. Reed, and Rev. Dr. Thomas. They were adopted unanimously.

There will be two sessions of the association to-day—at 8:30 A. M. and at 2:30 P. M. At 4 o'clock the association will visit the Baptist Home in a body.

THE FRENCH LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

The General Transatlantic Company announce that their splendid steamers will make weekly sailings between this port and Havre on and after the first Saturday in April, 1876. Heretofore the sailings have been semi-monthly, but the increased popularity of the line during the past season has rendered weekly communication necessary. Should the magnificent new pier now being built on the North River front be completed before next Spring, weekly sailings will be inaugurated before the date announced. No exponse has been spared in rendering the steam-ships of this line models of comfort and safety, and the high character and well-known ability of Mr. Louis De Bebian, the present efficient manager, who succeeds Mr. McKenzie as agent of the company, and who was once himself the owner of a line of packets running between New-York and the South American ports, is in itself a sufficient guarantee that the comfort of the patrons of the French line will be provided for to the utmost. The following first-class steamers will constitute the fleet of the General Transatlantic Company:

	Tons.		Tons.
Amérique	5,000	St. Laurent	4,000
France	5,000	Péreire	4,000
Labrador	5,000	Ville de Paris	4,000
Canada	4,000		

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Sixth Judicial District, Tammany Hall Convention, nominated John T. McGowan last evening for Civil Justice.

Republicans should bear in mind that, in order to qualify themselves for voting, they must register. Friday and Saturday next are the last days for registration.

A "pumpkin festival," for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held to-morrow and Friday evenings in the church.

The election of officers for the Gold Exchange was formally announced yesterday. The regular ticket headed by James B. Colgate for President was elected. The full ticket was given in yesterday's TIMES.

A public meeting of the friends of the Bible and our common schools will be held at Cooper Institute this evening, under the auspices of the American Common School League. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

The Emigration Commissioners have made arrangements to borrow $100,000 from the Irish Emigrant Savings Bank at seven per cent. on the security of Ward's Island. This loan will make the total mortgage on Ward's Island $200,000.

The Apprentices' Library, No. 472 Broadway, has just been reopened for the Winter season. The library numbers 50,000 volumes, and these, with the use of the reading-room, are free to the public. The institution supplies annually nearly 130,000 volumes to 7,000 readers.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sell to-day at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant, extra-sized, four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 28.4 by 125 feet, No. 528 Fifth avenue, south-west corner of Forty-fourth street, the property of the estate of William S. Blackington, deceased.

A collision occurred at Sixth avenue and Twenty-fifth street yesterday between car No. 43, of the Sixth Avenue Line, and a wagon belonging to the Central Livery Stable, No. 1,400 Broadway. Mrs. H. K. Thurber, of No. 148 West Twelfth street, a passenger in the car, was severely cut about the head and neck by the breaking of a window near which she was sitting.

William Rentz, aged twelve years, a school boy, living at No. 222 East Twenty-ninth street, was instantly killed yesterday by being run over by car No. 35 of the Second Avenue Line, at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Second avenue. The unfortunate lad was stealing a ride at the time he met with his death. The driver, Arthur McGowan, was arrested and held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

At the annual election for Directors of the Southern Railroad of Long Island, held at No. 11 Mercer street, yesterday, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: Adolph Poppenhusen, Herman C. Poppenhusen, Alfred L. Poppenhusen, G. B. Hinsdale, C. Meyer, E. B. Sutton, William Nicoll, Charles A. Hoyt, Herman Funkee, Joseph J. O'Donohue, D. D. Lord, Stephen T. Arnot, and Henry J. Scudder.

BROOKLYN.

The total registration in Brooklyn this year is 76,179, as against 70,721 last year.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $647,383 46, deposited in twelve city banks.

Rumors were in circulation last evening to the effect that nearly two hundred names were falsely registered in the Fourteenth Ward. The ward is overwhelmingly Democratic. An investigation will be made by the Board of Elections.

William Bennett was arraigned in the County Court before Judge Moore, yesterday, on a charge of killing his wife, Elizabeth Bennett, at their residence in Front street, in July last. Bennett pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Fifty lots of the parcel of property given by ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau, to secure the city when suit was brought against him to recover money misappropriated while in office, were sold yesterday by auction, under a foreclosure action brought by an insurance company, which was known to hold a first mortgage on the property when Badeau gave it to the city as security.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, James Crowley, of No. 216 North Second street, crossed on the Houston Street Ferry from New-York. He was drunk, and soon after leaving the ferry-house was found on the sidewalk with his neck broken. William Epworth and Michael Keegan, who were near Crowley when he fell, were arrested on suspicion of knocking him down. The deceased leaves a wife and family.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors yesterday confirming the report of their Committee on Taxes fixing Kings County's share of the State tax at $1,307,204 91. A memorial from the Beecher jurors, asking for additional compensation for their labors during the trial, was to have been presented, but the board adjourned until after election without receiving it. The petition sets forth that they sat for 124 days, and had received only $248 each for their services. Adjoined to the petition is a certificate from Judge Neilson to the effect that the trial was necessarily protracted.

EVERY POLITICIAN who expects to succeed in the approaching campaign, no matter what his politics may be, must be the possessor of one of KNOX's matchlessly elegant Fall HATS, obtainable at No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment. Don't neglect this duty.—*Advertisement.*

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat active but lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 16½@$1 17; No. 2 do., $1 10¾c., spot; $1 10¾, seller